MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Men of Mark in Connecticut

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LIFE TOLD IN BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT LIVING AMERICANS

EDITED BY

COLONEL N. G. OSBORN

EDITOR "NEW HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER"

VOLUME III

WILLIAM R. GOODSPEED

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1907

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The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Printers, Hartford, Conn.

MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

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JAMES ARTHUR ATWOOD

ATWOOD, JAMES ARTHUR, manager of two of Connecticut's foremost manufacturing industries, bank president and leading citizen of Wauregan, Windham County, Connecticut, was born in that town, May 18th, 1864. He is a descendant of Francis and Mary Williams Atwood, of Providence, Rhode Island, the latter a great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Francis Atwood's son, John Atwood, had a son John who was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War. Sergeant John Atwood married Roby Kimball and lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, where their son Kimball Atwood was born. Kimball Atwood's son John moved to Williamsville, Connecticut, and became part owner of The Williamsville Manufacturing Company, which present representatives of the family own and manage. James S. Atwood, son of John and father of James Arthur Atwood, was a successful manufacturer of Wauregan, a loyal member of the Congregational Church and a most upright, useful, and high-minded citizen. James S. Atwood built the Wauregan Mills at Wauregan and the Ponemah Mills at Taftville, Connecticut, and had charge of both companies until his death. He was also president of The Williamsville Manufacturing Company. He was representative and presidential elector, and through example and generosity did much for his town, especially in beautifying it and building up its industries. Mr. Atwood's mother was Julia A. M. Haskell, a lineal descendant of William Haskell who came from Salem, England, to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1642, and was prominent in the military, religious, and political affairs of his day. He is also descended on his father's side from Gov. Caleb Carr, Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, and on his mother's side from Isaac Allerton of the *Mayflower*.

James Arthur Atwood attended the public schools of Wauregan and Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated at the head of his class. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he took the course in mechanical engineering and graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1885. On

leaving college he and his twin brother, John Walter, immediately became identified with the family manufacturing interests in Wauregan, established by their father in 1853 and already grown to large proportions and embracing an extensive business.

In 1889 Mr. Atwood was appointed agent of the Wauregan Company and he still holds the position. In 1897 he was appointed agent of the Quinebaug Company of Danielson, Connecticut, and he continues to hold the personal supervision of both these concerns and devotes his time to their management. The two corporations employ over thirteen hundred hands and comprise one of the largest and most flourishing cotton goods industries in New England. Mr. Atwood is also interested in the Samoset Company of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, of which he is a director, and he is a former president of The Williamsville Manufacturing Company of Williamsville, Connecticut. He was a director of the Ponemah Mills of Taftville and of the Sterling Dyeing and Finishing Company of Sterling, Connecticut, until he sold out his interest in those corporations. He is president of the Windham County National Bank of Danielson, Connecticut, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Connecticut.

With the exception of the college fraternity of Delta Psi, Mr. Atwood has no fraternal ties, having devoted all his time to business and home interests. His family consists of a wife and two children. Mrs. Atwood is Helen Louise, daughter of Philip and Helen Wolcott Mathewson, whom he married December 11th, 1888. The children are J. Arthur Atwood, Jr., born May 5th, 1890, and Dorothy, born March 27th, 1893.

JOHN WALTER ATWOOD

ATWOOD, GENERAL JOHN WALTER, of Wauregan, Windham County, Connecticut, one of the most successful manufacturers in New England, is of a family of manufacturers, descendants of Francis Atwood of Providence, R. I., and of Mary Williams, his wife, who was great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Francis Atwood's son, John Atwood, had a son, John Atwood, who was sergeant in the Revolutionary War and who settled in Scituate, R. I. Sergeant John Atwood married Roby Kimball and they resided the whole of their lives in Scituate, as did also their son, Kimball Atwood.

John Atwood, son of Kimball Atwood, came to Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut, where he was employed in the old Williamsville mill, built in 1827 and owned by Caleb Williams. In 1849 he became part owner and so continued till his death. His sons, James S. and William A., inherited their father's interest in the mill and owned a half interest in the corporation at their death. His grandsons, Henry C. and William E. (of Williamsville) and J. Arthur and John Walter (both of Wauregan) became sole owners of the Williamsville Manufacturing Company in 1890, but in 1903, J. Arthur and John Walter Atwood (both of Wauregan) sold their half interest to their cousins, Henry C. and William E., who then became sole owners of the corporation.

James S. Atwood, son of John and father of J. Arthur and John Walter, who are twins, began his career as a manufacturer in Wauregan in 1853, and met with great success, developing the business along lines purely experimental at the outset. The goods from Wauregan Mills and from the Ponemah Mills at Taftville (which he built and had charge of until his death), were sent to all parts of the world. The village of Wauregan, under the watchful care of Mr. Atwood, became one of the most beautiful in New England. He was a man whom everybody loved. He served in the Legislatures of 1862 and 1868, and was an elector on the Republican ticket in 1884.

His wife, Julia A. M. Haskell, was the daughter of Willard Haskell, direct descendant of William Haskell, who, coming from Salem, England, located in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1642, was deacon of the church, captain in the militia, selectman and representative in the General Assembly six times.

General John Walter Atwood, on his father's side, is also descended from Gov. Caleb Carr, Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, and on his mother's side, from Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower.

John Walter Atwood was born in Wauregan, on May 18, 1864. After attending the public schools he went to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and thence to the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale. On leaving college, he at once associated himself with the manufacturing interests of the family. In 1888 he was appointed superintendent of the Wauregan Mills, which position he still occupies, displaying the same skill, judgment, and enterprise that characterized his father and his grandfather. Also he has taken like pride in the village of Wauregan and in every way the good works of his ancestors are carried forward. Though always deeply interested in public affairs and prominent in the councils of the Republican party, he repeatedly declined office until 1899, when he accepted election as representative in the General Assembly and served on the committee on Appropriations. He was again elected as representative to the General Assembly in 1903 and State Senator in 1905. He was appointed Commissary General on the staff of the late Governor George E. Lounsbury and later succeeded Heman O. Averill as Paymaster General, a position to which he was reappointed by George P. McLean, who succeeded Mr. Lounsbury as Governor.

On June 1, 1887, he married Ethel Alexander, daughter of Luther D. and Amelia (Young) Alexander. They have two children, Helen Estelle and Beatrice. Their home is in Wauregan.

Since the above was written, General Atwood has been appointed Paymaster General on the staff of Governor Woodruff.

ISAAC WATTS BROOKS

BROOKS, ISAAC WATTS, senator from the Thirtieth District and president of the Brooks National Bank of Torrington, is a native of Goshen, Litchfield County, Connecticut. He was born at the ancestral home in the southern part of that town on November 8th, 1838. His ancestry he traces back to Thomas Brooks of England who came to this country in the seventeenth century.

Mr. Brooks' parents were Watts H. Brooks and Mary Wadhams Brooks. His father was an industrious farmer who kept well abreast of the times and who represented Goshen in the Legislature. The son grew up on the farm, taking his part in the daily routine and obtaining a good education in the district schools and at Goshen Academy. Later he went to Brown University in Providence. He did not graduate, but subsequently he received the degree of A.M. from that institution.

At the age of twenty-two, he entered into the mercantile business in Goshen, where he continued with success until 1871. During this period of ten years he was the town clerk. In 1872 he removed to Torrington and with his brother, under the firm name of Brooks Brothers, he established a banking house which was to play an important part in the wonderful industrial development of that section and of the Naugatuck Valley. It is amply descriptive of the banking house to say that through twenty-seven years no other bank of exchange was necessary in that community, despite its wonderful growth as a manufacturing town. And no national bank was organized there until 1899, when the Brooks National Bank was incorporated with Mr. Brooks as president. Of the Torrington Savings Bank he has been treasurer since its incorporation in 1873, the year after he removed to Torrington.

The benefit of his financial ability, amounting to true genius, has been enjoyed by Torrington ever since he went there to live, he having held the office of treasurer of the town ever since his first elec-

tion in 1872 and of the borough ever since its incorporation in 1887. The books in each of these offices of treasurer are remarkable for their clearness and accuracy.

From the beginning he has been keenly interested in all that pertains to the general welfare. Instrumental, among other things, in establishing and perfecting the water system, he has served as president of the Torrington Water Company since 1878. From 1885 to 1889, he was judge of the probate court for the district of Torrington. His first term as a member of the General Assembly was in 1884 when he was House chairman of the committee on finance. In 1893 he was again sent to represent his town in the House and was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for speaker, a position to which he was elected by a large majority in the House. Present at every session, prompt, clear, and impartial in his rulings, he made an enviable record as presiding officer, as was attested by both Democrats and Republicans. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Waller a member of the state tax commission whose work resulted in great improvement of the statutes relating to taxation. In 1906 he was once more called upon to do duty in the Legislature, this time as member of the Senate from the Thirtieth District.

In 1886 he was appointed one of the receivers for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, a position to test his abilities to the utmost.

Senator Brooks' religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Torrington Club. His recreation has been largely in the form of foreign travel.

LYMAN BUSHNELL BRAINERD

BRAINERD, LYMAN BUSHNELL, president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, and director and trustee of some of the most substantial institutions in Hartford, was born in Colchester, New London County, Connecticut, March 27th, 1856, the son of Asa Brainerd and Susan Elizabeth Brainerd. His father was a farmer and, as there were seven other children to be provided for, the boy Lyman was unable to secure a thorough education. He attended the public schools in the country and studied one term at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. After leaving school Mr. Brainerd taught a district school in Moodus for a short time, but, although he was successful as a teacher, he did not wish to make teaching his life work and he embraced the first business opportunity that offered.

In March, 1876, Mr. Brainerd began his business career in Middletown, Connecticut, as fire-insurance solicitor for Mr. Anson F. Fowler, who represented the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, and from whom Mr. Brainerd learned the details of the fire insurance business. Two years later, in 1878, he left Mr. Fowler to become a canvasser for the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, but at the end of a year he left this company to accept a higher position with the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, with which he was identified for seven years during which time he was promoted to the rank of general agent and adjuster. In 1886 Mr. Brainerd entered the employ of the Equitable Mortgage Company of New York City as negotiator of bonds. The following year he was made secretary of the company and in 1890 he became manager of its bond department. Mr. J. M. Allen was then president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company and a friendship between Mr. Allen and Mr. Brainerd grew out of Mr. Brainerd's business visits to Hartford. Through Mr. Allen Mr. Brainerd was offered the position of assistant-treasurer of the Hartford Steam Boiler Company and he entered upon the duties of that office in

1894. In 1899 he was made treasurer and in 1903 he became a director of the company. Mr. Allen died in 1903 and Mr. Brainerd was considered the most capable and worthy man to fill his place and on July 12th, 1904, he was elected president of the company. Mr. Brainerd is also a director in the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, in the Security Company, and in the latter he is a member of the finance committee, he is a trustee and member of the loaning committee of the Society for Savings, and trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He is a member of the First Church of Christ (Center Congregational Church), of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. He has always been a Republican in political allegiance.

On the 28th of October, 1903, Mr. Brainerd was married to Miss Lucy Morgan Brainerd, by whom he has had one child, Mary Leverett. Their home is at 144 Washington Street, Hartford.

W. S. Chase.

HENRY SABIN CHASE

CHASE, HENRY SABIN, manufacturer and financier of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in that city, October 1st, 1855, a descendant of early Puritan settlers who came from England to Massachusetts in earliest Colonial days. He is the son of Augustus Sabin Chase and Martha Starkweather Chase. His father was a banker and manufacturer of Waterbury, and a man of prominence and usefulness. He was the first town treasurer, served as representative in the State Legislature, and was a member of several of the city boards, and a promoter of many of Waterbury's foremost institutions. Characterized by the best "New England traits" — integrity, thrift, and self-reliance, he was a man of just and cool judgments, warm sympathies, and a great lover of nature and literature. Mr. Chase's mother is an admirable woman whose influence in her family has been strong and good in every respect.

Brought up by well-to-do parents and blessed with good health, Henry S. Chase had no obstacles to overcome to get an education. He was fond of all boyish sports, but he was also fond of good books, and read Latin, Greek, and English literature with zest and appreciation. He also pursued more general courses of reading and gave more time to this than does the average person. He attended the Waterbury public schools, The Gunnery at Washington, Connecticut, Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and then entered Yale College, where he graudated in 1877 with the degree of B.A., and soon entered upon the career of his choice, that of manufacturer.

The first work which Mr. Chase undertook was that of a minor position in the office and works of a brass mill. He is now president of the Chase Rolling Mill Company, the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, director of the Waterbury National Bank, and various other manufacturing and financial corporations, and a trustee of many institutions. He is a director of the Waterbury Hospital, the Waterbury Industrial School, and treasurer of the Waterbury Sinking Fund. Mr. Chase is a man of very wide interests. The growth

of manufacturing industries under his care has been phenomenal. The personal elements that have contributed to his success are good health, even temper, fair-mindedness, attractive personality, tact, and intuitive knowledge of men and affairs. He is manager of the *Waterbury American,* a leading independent newspaper of New England.

As a club man Mr. Chase has many ties and interests, being a member of the Manhattan Club, the University Club, and the City Club of New York, of several fishing clubs in Canada, and of various other social and local clubs. In politics he is an Independent, having been a Republican until 1884, when he "mugwumped." The family are attendants of St. John's Episcopal Church. In the matter of recreation Mr. Chase has taken delight in horseback riding, driving, and fishing, and, of late, automobiling; and, when indoors, whist or other games of cards and reading. On the fourth of April, 1899, Mr. Chase married Alice Morton, by whom he has had five children: Mildred, Edith, Anne, Katherine, and Rodney, all of whom are now living. Mr. Chase believes that the strongest influence upon his life and the greatest incentive to success has been exerted by the personality and example of his honored father. His own counsel for others is "the pursuit of legitimate objects in legitimate ways; hard, patient work, square and truthful dealings, and concentration of mind and purpose."

WILLIAM JOSEPH LONG

LONG, REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH, Ph.D., pastor of the First Church (Congregational) of Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, who is well known for his eloquence as a preacher, his liberality as a theologian, and for his high standing as a naturalist and author, was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 3d, 1867. He is of Irish parentage and is the son of Dennis and Catherine (Burke) Long. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry to the family of Edmund Burke. The American branch of the family was founded in 1848.

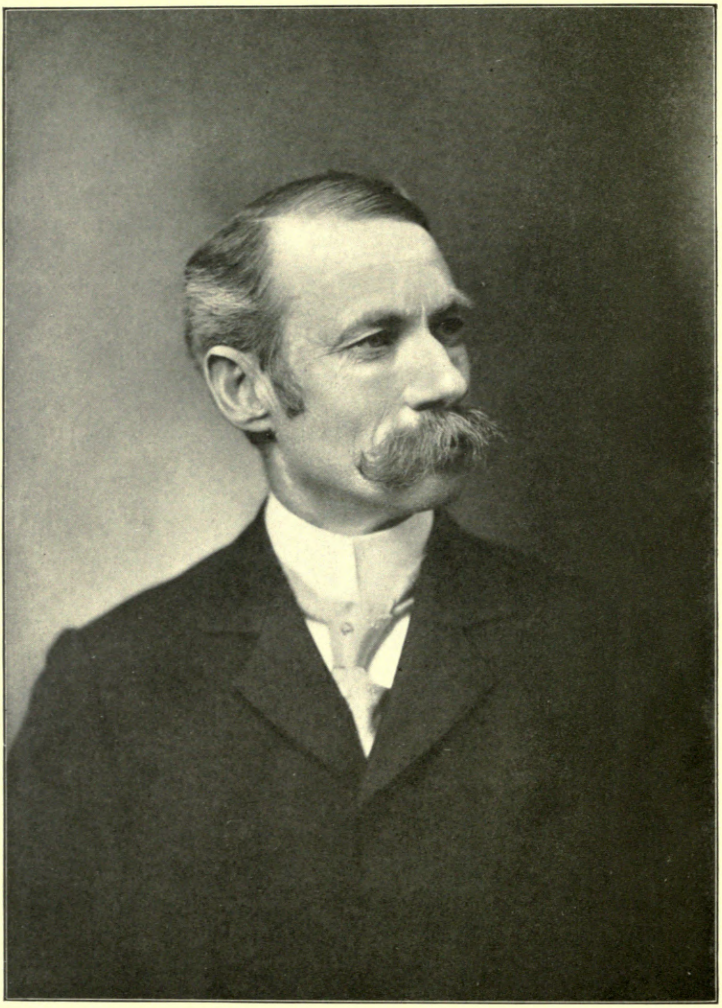
After pursuing the courses prescribed at the North Attleboro High School and the Bridgewater State Normal School, William J. Long entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1892. He spent the following three years in studying for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, and after his graduation from that institution he went abroad to study at the Heidelberg University, where he received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1897. He also carried on further study at the Universities of Paris and Rome, and spent the year of 1897 and '98 doing research work in philosophy, history, and theology at those two Universities. At that time and at later periods he traveled extensively in Europe.

Upon his return to the United States in 1898 Dr. Long gained immediate prominence as a preacher and liberal theologian through his notable defense of ministerial liberty made before the council at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in that year. In 1899 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Stamford and he has been pastor of the First Church of Stamford until recently, when overwork and a threatened loss of eyesight compelled him most reluctantly to resign. At present, though preaching occasionally in many cities, he is released temporarily from the active work of the ministry.

As a naturalist and writer William Joseph Long is well known to the world of science and to the general public. He has made naturalistic study the chief recreation of his vacation periods, which are

spent in exploring, in camping and salmon fishing, and which have led him all over the northern part of North America in fruitful explorations. Besides many excellent articles in magazines he is the author of the following longer works: — "The Making of Zimri Bunker," 1898; "Ways of Wood Folk," 1899; "Wilderness Ways," 1900; "Beasts of the Field," and "Fowls of the Air," 1901; "Following the Deer," 1903; "School of the Woods," 1902; "A Little Brother to the Bear," 1903; "Northern Trails," 1905; "Brier Patch Philosophy," 1906; and "English Life and Literature," 1907; the last named book being a scholarly history of Literature in England from the first landing of the Anglo-Saxons until the present day. His animal books show an intense love of nature and her folk, careful and patient study of their ways, and are as attractive in style as they are interesting and instructive in their nature.

In 1900 the author married Frances Marsh Bancroft, daughter of Professor Cecil F. P. Bancroft, LL.D., of Andover, Massachusetts. Three children, Lois, Frances, and Bancroft Long, have been born to them. Dr. Long makes his present home in Stamford, where, in addition to his literary work, public lectures, and preaching, a part of his time is always given to charitable work in his own city.



Charles Phelps

CHARLES PHELPS

PHELPS, CHARLES, lawyer and state's attorney, Tolland County, Connecticut, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, August 10th, 1852. His earliest ancestors in America were William and George Phelps who emigrated from Tewksbury, England, to New England in 1630. George Phelps first settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and came to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635, moving again to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1687. Mr. Phelps is in the eighth generation of descent from this George Phelps, the line of his descent being through Jacob, Benjamin, Benjamin (2), Benjamin (3), Levi and the Rev. Benjamin C. Phelps, the last being Mr. Phelps' father, a Methodist clergyman who was also chaplain and librarian of the Connecticut State's Prison. Mr. Phelps' father was above everything else a hard worker, and besides these offices and his pastorate he went as missionary to the whalemen in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Mr. Phelps' mother was Sarah Parker Humphrey and her influence was in all respects the strongest ever exerted upon him.

It was with much difficulty that Mr. Phelps acquired an education, for he was reared in a small village and worked at intervals upon the farm. During one year of his school life he went to sea. He was very fond of reading and took especial pleasure in history and biography with Irving and Macaulay always near at hand. After attending the schools in Wethersfield he prepared for college and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1875. He then read law for two years with B. H. Bill of Rockville, who was State's Attorney, and was admitted to the Tolland County Bar in 1877.

Mr. Phelps has continued steadily in the practice of law since his admission to the Bar, and his career as a lawyer has been marked by many important and successful suits in both State and United States Courts. He represented Tolland County on the State Board of Examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar for many years. He was county coroner from the time of the creation of that

office in 1883 until his appointment as State's Attorney, and he was City Attorney and prosecuting attorney for a number of years. He was the first Attorney-General of Connecticut, holding that office from 1899 to 1902. For two years, from 1897-99, he was Secretary of State. In 1885 he was a member of the House of Representatives from the town of Vernon, and in 1903 he was State Senator from the twenty-third Senatorial District. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

The law and politics are by no means the extent of Mr. Phelps' active interests. He is a member of the college fraternity Psi Upsilon, of the Odd Fellows, both of the Rising Star Lodge No. 49 at Rockville and of the Midian Encampment at Hartford, and he is a member of the Congregational Church. He finds his most congenial exercise in the saddle and on the links. In addition to the other duties that make up Mr. Phelps' busy life he is a director in the Rockville National Bank. On March 28th, 1900, Mr. Phelps was married to Elsie Edith Sykes, a daughter of the late George Sykes. They have had no children.

The profession of law was Mr. Phelps' personal preference and he has persisted in it faithfully and with great success. To home influences, first of all, he owes his impulse to succeed and his steadfastness in following that impulse.

WILLIAM LEWIS ELKIN

ELKIN, PROFESSOR WILLIAM LEWIS, director of the observatory at Yale University, is a native of New Orleans, La., where he was born on April 29th, 1855. He was the son of Lewis and Jane Magoon Fitch Elkin of that city. His father, prominent in mercantile life in the Gulf metropolis, was especially interested in educational matters and held the important position of superintendent of the public schools in New Orleans.

Altogether, the youth was surrounded by an atmosphere that inspired him to mental effort. Though his physical condition in early childhood was not of the best, his power of application was strong. and, under wise direction and with every advantage, his love for learning was indulged to the utmost. After attending private schools at home, he went abroad and studied in foreign lands, first in Switzerland. In 1876 he was graduated from the Royal Polytechnic School at Stuttgart, Germany, with the degree of civil engineer.

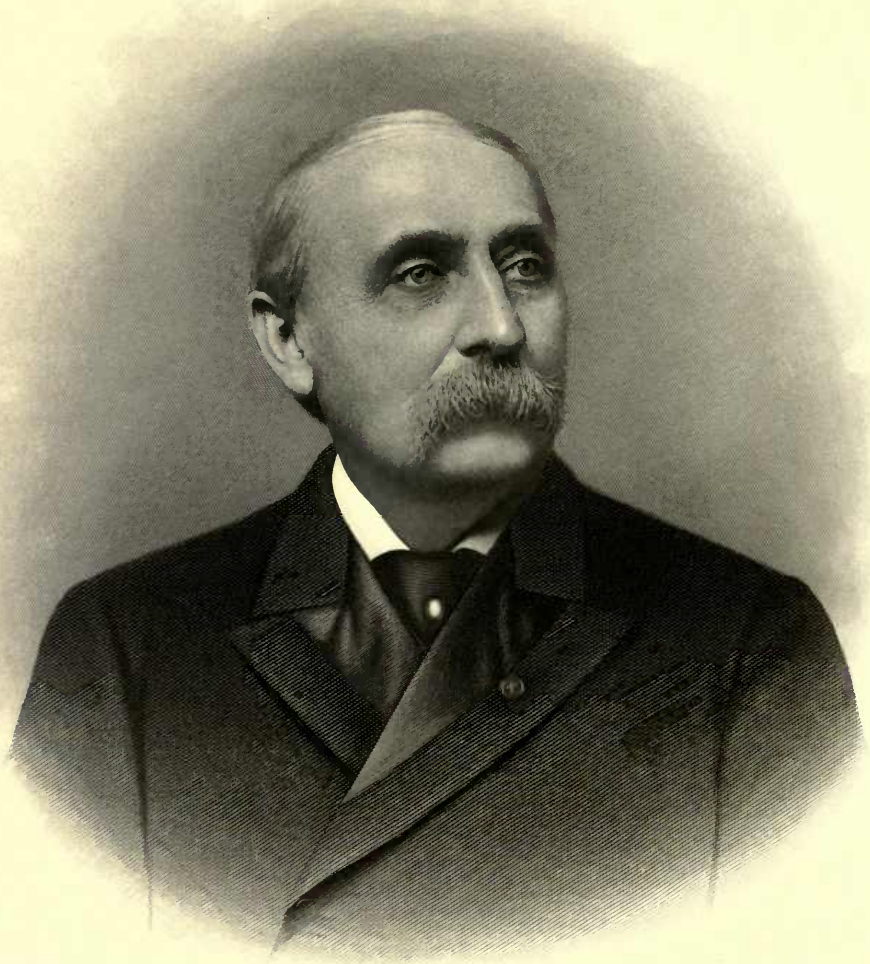
Thence going to Strasburg he pursued his studies still further under eminent instructors and in 1880 received from Strasburg University the degree of Ph.D. Having followed his taste for scientific study, and especially for astronomy, and having received this degree, he wished to apply his knowledge and acquire practical experience in the best way possible. Accordingly he seized the opportunity to go to the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, as a volunteer observer to begin with, and then, in 1881, as a regular astronomer. There he was associated with Sir David Gill and devoted much attention to the investigation of the parallaxes of the southern stars.

Thus his education had been well rounded out, when in 1884 he was summoned to New Haven to take the position of astronomer at the University, where he now occupies the office of director of the observatory, to which he was appointed in 1896. Yale gave him the degree of M.A. in 1893.

Since his graduation at the University of Strasburg, his pen has

been busy with astronomical subjects and details of his original researches, for astronomical journals, and several valuable works have been published by him. His investigations of the stellar parallax and of star clusters and his photography of meteors have added materially to the scientific literature of the day, receiving recognition in marked degree abroad as well as in this country. He has been chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and he holds membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Elkin married Miss Catherine Adams in 1896; their home at No. 477 Prospect Street, New Haven, is not far from the observatory of which he is the director.



Marcus S. Chapman

MARO SPAULDING CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN, HON MARO SPAULDING, late manufacturer, banker and public man, general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Manufacturing Company, president of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, president of the City Bank of Hartford, treasurer of the Manchester Light and Power Company of Manchester, ex-representative and state senator, and a man of great prominence in business and political affairs in Manchester and Hartford, was born in East Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, February 13th, 1839. On the paternal side Mr. Chapman is in the seventh generation of descent from Robert Chapman, born in England in 1616, who came to Boston in 1635, and settled in Saybrook in 1636. This original ancestor of the family in America was deputy to the General Court from Saybrook forty-three times and held other town offices of importance. Robert Chapman, second of the name, was a prominent member of legislature, an extensive landowner and a town surveyor. Mr. Chapman's father was Nathaniel Chapman, a tanner and farmer, a man who was very active and energetic and who was characterized by absolute straightforwardness and reliability and by the strength of his convictions and opinions. His second wife, Mr. Chapman's mother, was Hannah Percival Chapman, a woman of fine education, strong character and vigorous mind, whose influence for good was the strongest ever exerted upon her son.

A farmer's son and naturally active and strong, Maro Chapman was busy both in and out of school and began at the age of seventeen to be entirely self-supporting. His education was confined to that afforded by the common school of East Haddam and two years at a private school in the same village. Farm duties took most of his time outside of school and the home life was too busy for extensive reading, but he made it a point then as throughout his later life to keep in touch with all movements in business and politics. At seventeen he went to work as clerk in the country store in his native village and a year later he did similar work in Manchester, Connecticut.

At nineteen he sold books by subscription throughout Pennsylvania. The next change in his career was brought about by the outbreak of the Civil War and its stirring challenge to young men of patriotic spirit like young Mr. Chapman. He enlisted as a private in Company C, 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served with great faithfulness for a year and six months.

At the close of his term of military service, Mr. Chapman entered upon the career of business and public activity which he has continued uninterruptedly ever since. From 1869 to 1874 he was engaged in the manufacture of commercial envelopes as a member of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, which secured the contract for the manufacture of stamped envelopes for the United States government in 1874 and became the United States Stamped Envelope Works, with Mr. Chapman as general manager. The concern is now owned by the Hartford Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Chapman was general manager, secretary and treasurer. The company employs three hundred and fifty persons and its daily output is five and one-half million envelopes. It has supplied all of the stamped envelopes used by the government and by the post-office department at Washington for over thirty-two years. It was through the tact, the perseverance and the executive ability of Mr. Chapman that his company was able to secure the contract and was capable of fulfilling it so successfully. The struggle for the contract was a long and difficult one and in presenting his claim Mr. Chapman faced tremendous opposition heavily involved in political differences, but his shrewdness, justice and honest appeal to the best interests of the government, backed by the high grade of work done by his company, won the day and achieved the merited victory.

Mr. Chapman also was most influential in starting and developing other industries and financial organizations in Hartford and Manchester. He was one of the founders of the Hartford Manila Company and its president from 1878 to 1890. He originated the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Tramway Company, was its president and general manager for ten years and held nearly two-thirds of the stock until it was sold to the Shaw syndicate of Boston in 1905. He was president of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, president of the City Bank of Hartford, and treasurer of the Manchester Light and Power Company of Manchester, Connecticut.

In public life Mr. Chapman had many honors and responsibilities, particularly those in the gift of the Republican party, with which he maintained a lifelong, active connection. He represented Manchester in the State Legislature in 1882, during which session he was chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs. He was state senator from the second district in 1884 and 1885 and was then chairman of the committee on railroads. At the Republican State Convention in 1900 he was unanimously chosen presidential elector for Hartford and Tolland Counties. For ten years he was chairman of the Road and Bridge Commission of Manchester and he is now chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the town of Manchester in 1905 to secure a better and broader system of town government. He was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Manchester for over thirty years and its chairman for twelve years.

Fraternally Mr. Chapman was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Drake Post of Manchester and was commander of that post continuously for nine years. He was a Congregationalist in creed and a liberal supporter of his church. His busy life allowed but little time for recreation, though he always took much pleasure in driving a good horse.

Mr. Chapman was twice married, in 1861 to Lucy Woodbridge, who died in 1869, leaving one daughter, and again in 1871 to Helen Robbins of Manchester, who is the mother of two daughters. Their home is in South Manchester, Connecticut.

The eminent success won by Maro Chapman in business and political life added force to his sound advice to young men starting in life. He bade them to "be absolutely truthful and direct in everything. Strive to make yourself so useful that you become a necessity to whatever undertaking you engage in, or to your employer. Never watch the clock. Be personally interested in all you attempt to do."

Maro S. Chapman died at Yonkers, New York, March 21st, 1907. The following editorial, taken from the *Hartford Times* of that date, shows the esteem in which he was held.

"The death of Maro S. Chapman is a loss to the community in which for many years he has been an esteemed and useful citizen. He was a man of decisive manner, who preferred to accomplish things peaceably and without display, but he had courage and persistence

for any emergency. If it came to a fight in politics or in business he took it as part of his day's work, and always gave a good account of himself. In this he was like the trained soldier who fights because it is his business when certain contingencies arise, but is likely to be rather more peaceful than some of those about him unless fighting is the necessity of the situation. This temperament is as useful in business as in soldiering, and Mr. Chapman was a first-rate man of business. He made his plans carefully, he could look ahead and estimate the future, and he was not a rainbow chaser. Fortune interferes in the affairs of all men, but those who trust least to fortune and guard as far as possible against contingencies become in proportion to their capacity and opportunity the masters instead of the slaves of chance. His business life is too well known to require special mention here, although it is proper to mention as an illustration his part in the making of the Manchester Street Railway Company. He made that company what it became, and both in general scheme and in the details of its operation he showed conclusively his ability to plan soundly and execute effectively."

SYLVESTER CLARK DUNHAM

DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK, President of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, April 24th, 1846. He is the son of Jonathan Lyman Dunham and Abigail Hunt Eldredge. On his mother's side Mr. Dunham's ancestry is traceable to two names that will always thrill the sons and daughters of New England; William Brewster, Ruling Elder of the Pilgrim Company that founded the parent colony of New England at Plymouth in 1620, and Stephen Hopkins, his fellow passenger on the Mayflower. The part of these men in colonial history is too well known to need repetition here. William Brewster, who was born in 1563, married Mary Eldridge, from whom Abigail Hunt Eldridge was directly descended. The name of Eldredge, or Eldred, is of Saxon origin, being the name of several early Saxon kings. John Eldred of Great Saxham, Suffolk (1552-1632), was a great traveler, and one of the founders of Virginia in 1607. He was a member of His Majesty's Council for the Virginia Company of London, from which the Pilgrim Fathers obtained their patent, though contrary winds carried them to Massachusetts instead of Virginia. It is reasonably supposed that the Mayflower Eldredges were related to this John Eldred in some way.

Mr. Dunham's father was a farmer in occupation, a man who was absolutely square in his relations with his fellow men. Mr. Dunham's health as a boy was good, and as he lived in the country, and was raised on a farm, his youth was one of vigorous industry. He had many difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education, which consisted of a few terms in the common schools, two country academies, and Mount Union College. His taste in reading was of a nature to supplement well this rather meagre schooling, for he delighted in history, biography, and the best fiction, and was a devoted admirer of Dickens and Shakespeare, the only poet whom he read extensively. He made such good use of his few educational advantages that he

began his work in life as a teacher in a district school in Ohio in 1863, at the age of seventeen, choosing this course for himself, and having parental approval and encouragement. While in Ohio Mr. Dunham joined a little literary society organized by the Rev. Edward Lamb, to whose influence he owes his first strong impulse to win life's prizes. After teaching two years Mr. Dunham became editor of the New Britain *Record,* spending the moments spared from journalistic duties in studying law in the office of the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell. He was also clerk of police court in New Britain.

In 1871 Mr. Dunham was admitted to the Hartford County Bar, and in 1873 he began the practice of law in Hartford in the office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson, and he continued his legal practice for ten years. During that time, on October 18th, 1877, he married Mary Mercy Austin and one child, now living, was born to them. During a part of this same decade Mr. Dunham was engaged in mining litigations in the West for Eastern clients. From 1883 to 1885 he was secretary of the P. & F. Corbin Hardware Company of New Britain, Connecticut. Then, at the request of the late President James G. Batterson, he became General Counsel for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford and acted in this capacity for two years. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the company, and in 1901, upon Mr. Batterson's death, he was elected to the office of president, which he still holds. Mr. Dunham is also a director in several banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, including the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the American Hardware Corporation, and the International Banking Corporation, and is treasurer of the Colorado Valley Land Company. Though his legal education was self-conducted, Mr. Dunham's success as a lawyer won him the position of city attorney of Hartford for three years. He has served on the Board of Water Commissioners and in many other official capacities.

Socially, Mr. Dunham is a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the New England Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, of which literary society he has been president, of the Hartford Club, of which he is now vice-president, and of other local clubs and societies. Politically, Mr. Dunham has been a life-long Republican, though he has not been bound by party lines in local politics. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church. He

is a traveler of considerable experience, and according to his own modest estimation he is " something of a fisherman."

Though handicapped by a limited education, and by many difficulties and disappointments, Mr. Dunham, through the perseverance and industry which he deems the best remedies for failure, has acquired great legal and business ability, and a broad culture, and he has attained to such success in life as his responsible position indicates and his steady purpose has deserved. Mr. Dunham modestly declines to give advice to those coming after him, but they may find it embodied in his life, the key-note of which has been perseverance and self-development.

JOHN EMERY MORRIS

MORRIS, JOHN EMERY, of Hartford, was born in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, November 30th, 1843. His father was Henry Morris, a sea captain who was lost at sea when his son was an infant. On his father's side Mr. Morris is a descendant of Edward Morris, who came from England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633; and on his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to Pierre Bontecou, a Huguenot refugee who left La Rochelle, France, and came to New York in 1688.

Mr. Morris was brought up in Springfield, where he attended the public schools, and carried newspapers, until at the age of seventeen he became clerk in the Charter Oak Bank in Hartford. This position he obtained through the influence of his uncle, who was cashier in the bank. Four years later he became clerk in the Travelers Insurance Company. Cashier and assistant secretary were the steps by which in 1898 he reached his present position of secretary and member of the board of governors. In 1899 he became also director of the Charter Oak Bank, a position which he still holds. For over twenty years he has been clerk of the Second Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Huguenot Society of America, Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He has written several genealogical works.

Mr. Morris was married in 1867 to Mary P. Felt. They have had three children, all of whom are living. He attends the Congregational church. His favorite amusements are fishing, tramping, and taking photographs. In the political world he has always been associated with the Republican party.

The successful life of Mr. Morris shows how by faithful application, and without any exceptional advantages of education, the paper boy and bank clerk may become a bank director and a man of prominence and influence in the community.

FREDERICK HUTTON GETMAN

GETMAN, FEDERICK HUTTON, Ph.D., physical chemist, instructor in physical science in the Stamford High School and vice-president of the Getman and Judd Lumber Company of Stamford, Connecticut, was born in Oswego, Oswego County, New York, February 9th, 1877. His first ancestor in this country was Frederick Getman (Kettemann) who came from Germany and settled in the Mohawk Valley in New York State. Dr. Getman's father, Charles Henry Getman, was a lumber merchant of Stamford and one of the most progressive, influential and worthy citizens of that town. He was president of the Stamford board of trade, a bank director and at one time a member of the legislature and he was greatly esteemed for his business capability and energy, his honesty, strength of character and refinement. His wife, Dr. Getman's mother, was Alice Peake Getman and her noble, womanly character and ideals exerted a powerful influence for good upon her son's intellect and character.

A marked interest in and aptitude for physical science characterized Frederick Getman in early youth and promised a scientific profession for his future work in life. He was brought up in the small city of Stamford and his early education was acquired at King's School in that place. He spent much time reading books on physics and chemistry outside of school hours and as soon as he was old enough entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, where he prepared himself for college. He then entered the department of chemistry in the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1896.

The opening of the first school term after his graduation from the University of Virginia found Mr. Getman in the position of instructor in chemistry and physics in the Stamford High School, where he remained from 1897 to 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he studied at the Johns Hopkins University, where he was fellow in chemistry in 1902-3 and where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1903.

He spent the college year of 1903-4 as Carnegie Research Assistant in physical chemistry and in 1904 was called to the College of the City of New York as lecturer in physical chemistry. In 1905 Dr. Getman returned to Stamford as instructor in physical science in the High School.

Dr. Getman is the author of "Elements of Blowpipe Analysis," published in 1899; of "Laboratory Exercises" and "Exercises in Physical Chemistry," published in 1904, and of numerous and valuable scientific articles on freezing points of solutions and kindred subjects. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Chemical Society, of the American Physical Society and of the Washington Academy of Sciences and is a fellow of the London Chemical Society. In undergraduate days his high standing won him membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In politics he unites with the Republican party and in religion with the Presbyterian Church. Golf and bicycling are his most pleasurable and helpful forms of recreation. Dr. Getman was married November 26th, 1906, to Miss Ellen M. Holbrook of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and makes his home at 811 Atlantic Street, Stamford. Home influences have been the strongest upon his life and his professional success and he places "contact with men in active life" and "private study" as next in importance. Though a young man Dr. Getman has attained a high place in scholarship and in scientific research and is one of the foremost chemists of Connecticut.

E. S. Goodrich

ELIZUR S. GOODRICH

GOODRICH, ELIZUR S., former president of the Hartford Street Railway Company and of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company before the absorption of both of these companies by the Consolidated Railroad, and one of Connecticut's most active and conscientious politicians, represents a very old family of ancient English lineage and of early prominence is this country. He was born in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 28th, 1834, the son of Elizur and Jerusha W. Stillman Goodrich. His father was a civil engineer by trade and through him Mr. Goodrich traces his ancestry through six generations to William Goodrich who came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, in 1635 and settled in Wethersfield, which town he represented in the General Court of 1662. This William Goodrich was a lineal descendant of the men of the same name who were known in Great Britain previous to the Norman Conquest and who are recorded in the Doomsday Book.

Studying the lessons taught at the district schools of Wethersfield and performing various farm labors kept Elizur S. Goodrich very busy in boyhood. He also took a course of study at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts. He inherited his father's interest in engineering and showed marked ability along that line of work.

In 1854, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Goodrich began the active work of life as a clerk in the office of the chief engineer of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. He served this company in various capacities for a period of ten years, when he resigned from the office of general ticket agent to take charge of the Hartford and Wethersfield Horse Railway Company which was organized in 1863. In January, 1864, he was made president of the company which afterwards became the Hartford Street Railway Company. Mr. Goodrich was its president during its entire existence until 1906 when, after over forty years of his management, the company was

bought up by the Consolidated Railroad. In 1885 Mr. Goodrich became president of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, then in a bankrupt condition. He built the company up rapidly and permanently and was its president for over twenty years, that is, until its recent consolidation.

In addition to the long management of two such enormous and successful concerns, Mr. Goodrich has been a leader in politics and a loyal and active Republican. In 1895 he represented Wethersfield in the State Legislature and was a member of the committee on incorporations and of the judiciary committee. In 1897 he was state senator from the second district and served as chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs. He was re-elected senator in 1899, and again in 1901.

Mr. Goodrich is a director of the City Bank of Hartford. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and a member of the Hartford Club. He has a home in Hartford, but spends most of his time at the Wethersfield homestead. His family consists of a wife, Mary Ann Hanmer Goodrich, whom he married in 1859, and of two children, James R. and Mabel E., the wife of George H. Gilman of Hartford. Mr. Goodrich is a man of rare energy and organizing ability and his long life has been full of honorable achievement in business and public life.

CURTIS MANNING GEER

GEER, REV. CURTIS MANNING, M.A., Ph.D., professor of church history at the Hartford Theological Seminary, ordained clergyman of the Congregational Church, scholar and writer, who was born in Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, August 11th, 1864, is the son of John Avery and Lucretia Rogers Geer. His father was a machinist of considerable inventive ability and a descendant of George Geer who came from England and settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1651. On his mother's side Dr. Geer traces his ancestry to James Rogers who came from England to New London previous to 1660.

The little village of Lyme was the scene of most of Curtis M. Geer's boyhood experiences. He studied at the Bacon Academy in Colchester, Connecticut, and then entered Williams College, where he took his B.A. degree in 1887.

He chose the ministry as his calling in life and at the close of his academic course entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1890. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church the same year, and in June entered upon his first pastorate — the First Congregational Church of East Windsor, near Hartford. He continued his studies at the Seminary during the period of his first pastorate, doing post-graduate work in history and economics. In September, 1892, he was sent to Germany on a fellowship from the Hartford Seminary and spent two years in study at Leipzig University, where he received the degree of M.A. and Ph.D. Returning from Europe in 1894 he became a lecturer in the Hartford School of Sociology. In 1895 he resigned from this position to accept a call from the First Congregational Church in Danvers, Massachusetts. In 1897 he became professor of history and economics at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, where he remained until he received the call to his present chair in the Hartford Theological Seminary. During his residence in Lewiston he was superintendent of the Pine Street Congregational Sunday School and president of the local

Y. M. C. A. He was also a trustee of the Lewiston Social Settlement and in this and many other capacities he worked with great zeal and public spirit for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was frequently called upon as preacher and lecturer and extended his reputation for clear, thoughtful, earnest and forceful speaking in many directions.

In September, 1901, Dr. Geer received the call from his Alma Mater and became professor of church history in the Hartford Theological Seminary, which chair he still holds in that superior and well known institution. In 1904 he published his able work on "The Louisiana Purchase and the Westward Movement." He is a member of the American Historical Society. He has always been an adherent of the Republican party in politics. Walking and mountain climbing have proven in his experience the most profitable and beneficial forms of exercise. His home is in West Hartford.

Dr. Geer's family numbers a wife and three children, though four have been born to him. Mrs. Geer was Mary Louise Gillett, whom he married in September, 1890.

FRANK GORHAM

GORHAM, DR. FRANK, physician, medical examiner of Weston, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and former member of the General Assembly, was born in Weston, on September 27th, 1852. He is descended from Samuel Morgan, who came from Wales about 1700, from the Bennetts, who came from Scotland, and from the Godfreys, Princes, and Buckleys, who came from England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His father was George Morgan Gorham, a country merchant and farmer, whose most marked characteristics were modesty, love of nature, and charity. Dr. Gorham's mother was Angeline Buckley Gorham, a woman whose chief aim was to make her son honest and industrious.

Reading, hunting and fishing were Frank Gorham's chief interests as a boy. The family library was limited, but he read everything he could find and liked especially biography, travels, works of adventure and history, the sort of history that is non-statistical and permeated with warm human interest. He was expected to perform all the tasks that are found for farmers' boys to do and besides these spent considerable time as clerk in his father's store, an experience which taught him much about human nature. After the usual district school education and one term at a private school taught by a college graduate, he entered Yale Medical School, where he studied both medicine and surgery and graduated in 1876 with the degree of M.D., having been appointed valedictorian of his class.

Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of medicine in his native town and has devoted himself wholly to that profession ever since. He was determined when a young boy to make medicine his life work and his sole ambition since he opened his practice has been to give his best abilities to securing the best welfare of his clients. This singleness of purpose grew largely out of the influence of his sister Mary, who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-one, and has resulted in making him eminent in his profession and secure in the confidence of his many patients. He is health officer and coroner's

medical examiner for his town and is a prominent member of the Fairfield County Medical Society.

While Dr. Gorham is a Republican in political faith he is not "hidebound" in his allegiance to that party. In 1883 and again in 1901 he was a member of the General Assembly and in 1902 he was a delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention. He has no special hobby, but is a lover of old books, dogs and horses, and delights in a game of chess. He has been twice married and has had no children by either wife. In 1889 he married Carrie E. Coley of Westport, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, and she died February 22d, 1892. In June, 1893, Dr. Gorham married his second wife, Fanny W. Salmon of Weston.

Dr. Gorham shares with others the secret of his own success in life when he advises them to "always strive to be ready to admit opportunity quickly when she knocks at your door; for knock she will, but she soon tires of craving admission to those places where no preparations have been made for her reception."

JOHN TOMLINSON HUBBARD

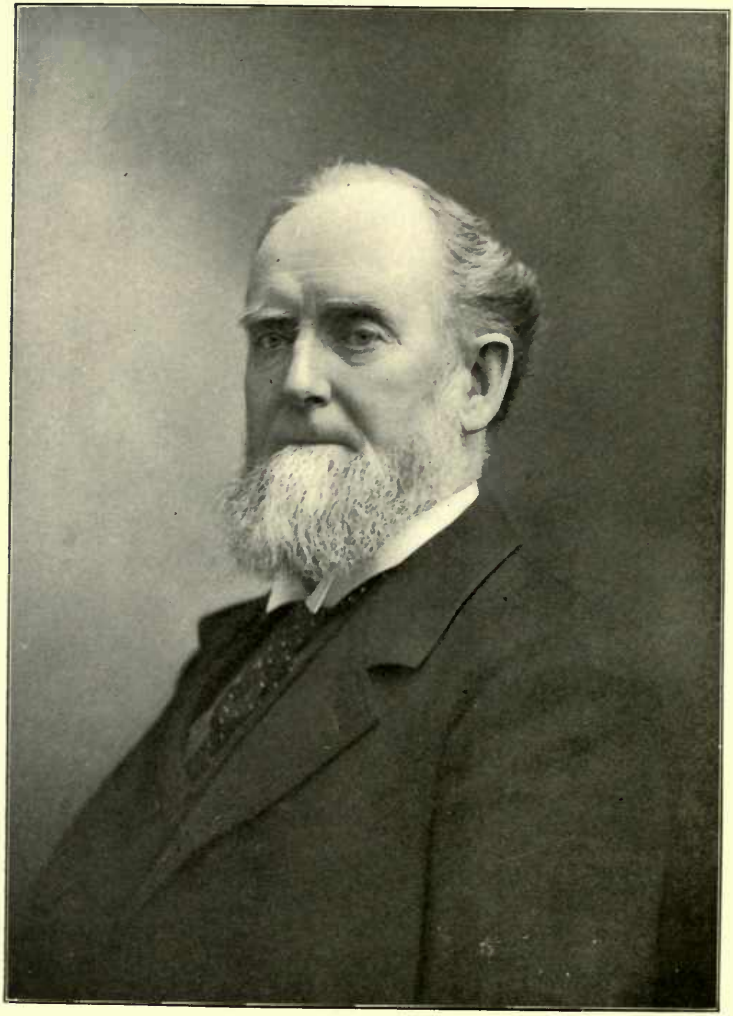
HUBBARD, JOHN TOMLINSON, lawyer, president of the Echo Farm Company, justice of the peace, grand juror, former state representative, and a lifelong resident of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born there November 30th, 1856. His first American ancestor was John Hubbard of Pomfret, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1689. Joseph Hubbard, son of this original John Hubbard and great-grandfather of the present Mr. Hubbard, was a well-known Tory, who lived on a farm next to that of General Putnam and who carried on a friendship with him during the Revolution and afterwards settled in Salisbury, according to the General's advice. On the maternal side Mr. Hubbard is a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, fourth governor of Connecticut, and on the paternal side he is directly descended from John Webster, fifth governor of Connecticut. He is also collaterally related to Gov. Gideon Tomlinson and Gov. Robert Treat. Another ancestor, John Catlin, was first treasurer of Litchfield County. Mr. Hubbard's father, John Henry Hubbard, was an attorney-at-law by profession and he was state's attorney for his county, state senator and congressman two terms each. He was industrious, persevering and sympathetic toward those in trouble and his teaching and example were long remembered by his son. His wife, Mr. Hubbard's mother, Abby Jane Wells Hubbard, is an excellent woman who did much toward shaping her son's high ideals.

The usual interests and occupations of a healthy country boy busied John T. Hubbard in his youth, which was spent in the country town of Litchfield. He was fond of literature and spent a great deal of time reading historical works and the best fiction, learning at an early age to select novels with a good influence and to discard the cheap and worthless ones. Sir Walter Scott was his favorite author. He prepared for college at a private school in Litchfield and then took the academic course at Yale University, receiving his A.B. degree in 1880. He then entered Yale Law School and took his LL.B. degree

in 1883. His choice of the legal profession resulted from the union of personal preference and maternal wishes.

As soon as he left law school Mr. Hubbard began the practice of law in Litchfield and he has maintained a successful practice there ever since. He has also had many business and public interests. In 1885 he became president of the Proprietors of the Ore Bed in Salisbury, Connecticut, one of the oldest mining corporations in the country and the only sucessful one in Connecticut, and he held this office for eleven years. From 1885 to 1892 he was clerk of probate for the district of Litchfield. Since 1883 he has been justice of the peace, and since 1892 he has been grand juror. In 1900 and 1901 he was warden of the borough of Litchfield and in 1901 he represented Litchfield in the General Assembly, serving on the judiciary committee during that session. He was re-elected representative the following year and again served on the judiciary committee. Since 1899 he has served as a member of the state bar examining committee. He is a director in the Litchfield Fire Insurance Company and in the Litchfield Savings Society. He is also president of the Echo Farm Company. He is as interested in religious matters as in business and public affairs and is a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is junior warden of St. Michael's Church and treasurer of the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield. Though he is a Republican in political faith he is not strongly partisan and he is a believer in tariff for revenue only. The only societies to which he belongs are the Litchfield Scientific Society and the Litchfield County University Club.

A thorough and resourceful student, Mr. Hubbard has never confined his mental life to professional study. He is greatly interested in social problems and is engaged in developing plans for a method of dealing with the "tramp problem" in this state. He is also interested in an investigation of the mineral resources of Connecticut and he frequently contributes articles to local papers. As a young man Mr. Hubbard devoted much time to baseball and in later life he has taken his exercise in bicycling, walking, and working in his garden.



A. M. Blakeley

AUGUSTUS MILO BLAKESLEY

BLAKESLEY, AUGUSTUS MILO, banker of Waterbury and the president of the American Pin Company, was born in Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 4th, 1830. He is descended from Simeon Blakeslee, a member of the English gentry, who followed Richard Cœur de Lion in his crusade. His first ancestors in America were Samuel and John Blakeslee, who came from England to Massachusetts and purchased Boston Neck. Moses Blakeslee, grandson of Samuel, was a deacon and a prominent factor in the public life of his day. Milo Blakesley, Mr. Blakesley's father, a clock manufacturer and farmer, was a devout deacon of his church, a strong Abolitionist and a man who held many local offices. He was the first to change the spelling of the name from Blakeslee to Blakesley. Mr. Blakesley's mother, who was Dorcas Hine McKee, was of Scottish lineage and a woman of great moral and spiritual depth and influence. Mr. Blakesley's brother, Linus Blakesley, was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Topeka, Kansas, for twenty-nine years, and is one of the most prominent ministers of his denomination.

The first fifteen years of Mr. Blakesley's life were spent on his father's farm at Plymouth, Connecticut, and his education was the limited one that usually falls to the lot of country boys. His first work was that of a clerk in a country store. In 1849 he went to Waterbury and was employed by J. M. and W. H. Scoville, merchants. At the end of three years he was given the position of teller in the Waterbury Bank. He was made cashier in 1864 and he has held that office continuously ever since, making his connections with that bank of fifty-three years duration.

As president of the American Pin Company Mr. Blakesley takes an interest in manufacturing second only to his interest in banking. He is treasurer of the Waterbury Hospital and actively interested in all affairs concerning the public good. He was one of the fifty original members of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury

and has always been one of the most zealous workers in that Church. He is treasurer of the Sunday School and has been a deacon since 1879. The musical service of the church was in his hands until 1874, when he was succeeded by his son as organist and choirmaster. In politics he is a Republican and was town treasurer at one time. He finds his most enjoyable relaxation in a game of golf.

On September 5th, 1853, Mr. Blakesley married Margaret Orr Johnson, who died in 1885, leaving two children, a son and a daughter, Albert Johnson Blakesley, who has been connected with the Waterbury National Bank for the past thirty-one years and is now assistant cashier, and Jennie Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Dr. J. M. Benedict.

LEANDER L. HULL

HULL, LEANDER L., whose extensive interests in hardware manufacture and in banking, and whose personal integrity and ability as a business man make him one of the leading citizens of Clinton, Middlesex County, Connecticut, was born in that town March 5th, 1829, and represents a very old Colonial family which has played an important part in the history of Clinton and its neighboring towns for many generations. The Hull family was founded in this country by George Hull who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1629, and was selectman of Dorchester and deputy to the General Court in 1634. He afterwards moved to Connecticut and was assistant governor and a representative to the General Court for several sessions. Mr. Hull's father was Capt. Levi Hull, a sea captain engaged in coasting trade from New York to Bangor, Maine, and in command of vessels of his own private ownership. He was a most sagacious and able business man and a devout and generous Christian. His wife, Leander Hull's mother, was Betsey Dibbell Hull of Clinton.

The district schools and the Clinton Academy furnished Leander Hull's early education. His father wished him to engage in a seafaring life and took him on coasting trips as soon as he considered him old enough to go. The boy found seafaring life uncongenial and refused several offers of the captaincy of various trading vessels.

Determining upon a mercantile career, Mr. Hull became a clerk in Deacon William Hull's store in Clinton. He soon bought up the business, took his father into partnership and established the firm as L. Hull & Son, the junior partner being the actual manager of the business. Twelve years later Mr. Hull sold out the business in which he had been most successful and became the wholesale agent for a number of important hardware manufacturing firms, making his headquarters at Clinton. These firms were for the most part engaged in the manufacture of scales, mechanical tools, and various specialties in hardware, the most prominent houses being the Yale & Towne

Manufacturing Company of Stamford, John S. Fray & Company and I. J. Spencer of Guilford. He developed an extensive and lucrative business, supplying all parts of the United States and exporting to foreign countries on a large scale. At first he traveled with his own goods, but as the business grew he was obliged to devote his time to the central office in Clinton and employ commercial agents to take the products on the road. He gave all his energy and business ability to this business until 1898, when he sold out and retired. This large and exacting business absorbed his time and strength to the exclusion of public office holding, but he has always found time and heart to be a devoted and active Republican. In 1892 Mr. Hull was elected president of the Clinton National Bank and he still holds this position. He is trustee and stockholder in a number of prominent business institutions, including the Guilford Savings Bank, the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, the Miller Falls Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

Since his retirement from active business Mr. Hull has continued to make Clinton his home and the center of his interests. His wife is Evaline Dowd Hull, whom he married in December, 1854. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hull.

WILLIAM CONRAD WILE

WILE, WILLIAM CONRAD, M.D., A.M., LL.D., physician, surgeon, editor, and author, of Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, ex-president of the American Medical Editors' Association, of the Fairfield County Medical Association, and of the Danbury Medical Society, and ex-vice-president of the Connecticut State Medical Society, founder and for twenty-one years the editor-in-chief of the New England Medical Monthly, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, January 23, 1847. His father was the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Wile, a Presbyterian clergyman, a man devoted to his life work, eloquent, earnest, and of great public spirit. Through him Dr. Wile is a descendant of Conrad Wile, who came from Amsterdam. Dr. Wile's mother was Betty Buckley Wile, a woman of strong character and intellect, and the daughter of William Buckley, who came from England to America at the age of six weeks.

The country parsonage which was the scene of Dr. Wile's boyhood days was attached to a small farm, which contributed to the family support and on which his earliest labors were performed. A delicate constitution, and frequent periods of ill health prevented his taking a very active part in athletics or in manual work and as a rule he preferred play to work. His preliminary education was acquired at a boarding school in Cornwall, New York, and at College Hill Seminary in Poughkeepsie, New York. While he was in preparatory school the Civil War broke out, and though he was but fifteen years old he enlisted as a private in Company G, 150th New York Volunteers, and served for two years and eight months. He was a participant in the Battle of Gettysburg and was one of those who marched with Sherman to the sea. After the War was over he began to study medicine, and in 1867 he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of M.D. In later years he has received two honorary degrees, that of A.M. from Centre College., Kentucky, and that of LL.D. from Rutherford College, North Carolina.

As soon as he had received his medical degree, Dr. Wile undertook the practice of medicine, has first professional field being in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He also practiced medicine in Highland, New York, and in Newtown, Connecticut. It was during his residence in Newtown that he conceived the idea of the medical journal, which he afterwards published as the New England Medical Monthly. In 1877 he was called to the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia to be professor of mental and nervous diseases. At the end of a year he resigned on account of ill health.

Upon resuming the regular practice of medicine, interrupted by a period of teaching, Dr. Wile settled in Danbury, which has been his home and the center of his professional interests ever since. He has developed a large and successful practice and has been most active in promoting movements for the advancement of medical science. At different times he has been president of the American Medical Editors' Association, vice-president of the American Medical Association, vice-president of the State Medical Society, president of the Fairfield County Medical Society, president of the Danbury Medical Society, Medical Examiner of Danbury, Consulting Surgeon to the Danbury Hospital, and he was the founder and for twenty-one years the editor of the New England Medical Monthly. This journal had a most humble beginning, being printed in a barn, and it has grown through Dr. Wile's efforts and ability to a large circulation, and now requires forty employees to bring it to publication. Dr. Wile is an able and prolific writer and has made frequent and valuable contributions to medical literature. He was secretary of the section of anatomy of the Ninth International Medical Congress, and he is a member of the British Medical Association. He is president and treasurer of the Danbury Medical Printing Company and in 1894 he was president of the Danbury Board of Trade. His keen and thorough knowledge of surgery and medicine, his marked success in abdominal surgery, and his mechanical ability in perfecting surgical instruments added to his forceful work in medical literature make Dr. Wile one of the foremost physicians in Connecticut.

Outside of the professional interests to which he so freely and fruitfully gives his time and ability, Dr. Wile has but few strong interests. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the

Lotus Club of New York, of the Republican party in politics, and is a Presbyterian in religious belief. His favorite recreation is automobiling. His home is on Brushby Hill Road, Danbury, and his family numbers a wife and one daughter, Alice B. Wile. Mrs. Wile, née Hattie Adele Loomis, is Dr. Wile's second wife. His first wife was Eliza Scott Garretson.

As a result of his rich experience in hard work and abundant success Dr. Wile advises young men to — "Be sure you are right. Stick to it and go ahead with indefatigable industry. Do everything just as well as you can whether the subject in hand be little or big."

CHARLES EDWARD PRIOR

PRIOR, CHARLES EDWARD, banker and musician, vice-president and treasurer of the Security Company of Hartford, auditor of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, composer, organist, and a leader in religious work, was born in Plainfield near Moosup, Windham County, Connecticut, January 24, 1856, the son of Erastus L. Prior, a mill overseer and farmer, and of Sarah L. Burleson Prior. His father was a deacon in the Baptist Church and a strong advocate of temperance; his mother a woman of great moral, intellectual, and spiritual force; consequently, his home influences were wholesome and uplifting. When he was but four years old the family moved to Jewett City, where his youth and early manhood were spent and where he received a good common school education.

Music and ornithology were his chief interests as a boy. He evinced marked musical ability at a very early age, and at fourteen he became organist in the Congregational Church in Jewett City, and retained that position for eight years, during a portion of which time he studied at the Worcester Conservatory of Music. He was also organist and choir leader for many years at the Baptist Church in Jewett City of which he became a member in early life.

He supported himself for a time by working in the railroad station and express office in Jewett City, and in 1873 entered the freight office of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company in Norwich, where he remained one year. Mr. Prior's love for the railroad and for railroad men continues to this day.

In 1875 he became bookkeeper and paymaster for the Ashland Cotton Company, a large and prosperous manufacturing corporation. In 1883 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Jewett City Savings Bank. Two years later he became a member of its corporation, and four years later one of its trustees. A fine new bank building was erected during his term of service.

In January, 1895, he resigned his official connection with the Jewett City Bank and came to Hartford to accept the position of

Chas. Edw. Grier

assistant treasurer of the Security Company. In March, 1896, he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer of the company, and in November, 1904, he became its vice-president and treasurer, which dual responsibility he still holds.

Since 1898 he has been one of the auditing committee of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Music has been the chief interest in Mr. Prior's life outside of business, and he is a well-known composer of both sacred and secular songs. He has made a most earnest and fruitful study of Sunday School music, and has compiled and published several excellent and popular Sunday School singing books. In 1883 appeared his first book, "Spicy Breezes," prepared in collaboration with the Rev. C. W. Ray, D.D., of Philadelphia, one of his former pastors.

In 1890 he published a new collection, "Sparkling and Bright," this time being associated with J. H. Tenney and this book won him wide renown as a composer of Sunday School music. In 1892, in connection with W. A. Ogden, he issued a third successful song book, "Our Best Endeavor." He has been for many years an honorary member of the Worcester County (Mass.) Musical Association. His familiarity with the standard Oratorios is rarely equaled even among professional musicians.

Mr. Prior is deeply interested in religious work, being a member of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford; president of the Hartford Baptist Union; vice-president of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, and a director of the Hartford Y. M. C. A. He was superintendent of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Sunday School for four years, president of the Young People's Society of his church during the same period, and at one time treasurer of the Baptist Young People's Union of Connecticut for several years. For a long time Mr. Prior was a member of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Sunday School Association, and for three years its efficient treasurer. He is at present the association's auditor.

In politics Mr. Prior is a Republican with independent tendencies. He was for several years treasurer of the town of Lisbon. In fraternal circles he became affiliated with several Masonic bodies early in life. He is past master of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 75, F. and A. M., of Jewett City, a member of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., of Franklin

Council, R. and S. M., and of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Norwich.

Perhaps next to Mr. Prior's love of music may be mentioned his passion for poetry and good literature. He has a fine library, selected with intelligent discrimination, and a large number of scrap books upon which he has bestowed much labor and in which he takes pardonable pride.

Mr. Prior was married, in 1875, to Mary Eleanor Campbell. Of the four children born to them, but one is now living, Charles Edward Prior, Jr., assistant treasurer of the Security Company and one of Hartford's finest musicians and tenor soloists.

Mr. Prior's success in life has been won largely through his own efforts, by doing with enthusiasm and conscientious fidelity every duty that has devolved upon him.

CLARK SMITH BEARDSLEE

BEARDSLEE, REV. CLARK SMITH, M.A., D.D., professor of Biblical Dogmatics and Ethics at the Hartford Theological Seminary, clergyman, scholar and author, whose present home is in Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Coventry, Chenango County, New York, February 1st, 1850. His father was Samuel Augustus Beardslee, a farmer who was respected for his integrity, godliness, thrift and independence, and his mother was Lois Diana Smith Beardslee, who died when he was but five years old.

Brought up on a busy dairy farm, young Clark Beardslee was kept at all sorts of tasks outside of school hours. He was never overworked, however, and as he was perfectly healthy he enjoyed the manual labor and gained the lasting benefit of industrious habits from this steady occupation. He enjoyed all kinds of boys' play and his early reading was broad and general as well. He prepared for college at Oxford Academy in Oxford, New York, and then matriculated at Amherst College. He was graduated from Amherst in 1876 and took his M.A. degree there two years later. He then entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, graduating in 1879. He remained at the Seminary as an instructor in Hebrew and was engaged in this work until 1883, when he received his first pastoral call to a Congregational Church in Lemans, Iowa. He remained there two years, when he resigned to take a pastorate in Prescott, Arizona. In 1886 he returned to New England and became pastor of a Congregational church in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and he held this pastorate two years.

In 1888 Mr. Beardslee was called to the chair of Biblical Dogmatics and Ethics at the Hartford Seminary, where he had prepared for the ministry and had experienced his first work at teaching. He still holds that professional position. In 1899 he was given the honorary degree of D.D. by Berea College. In 1903 he published his excellent work, "Teacher-Training with the Master Teacher," and in 1904 his book, "Jesus the King of Truth," a scholarly and earnest-

minded work. Since becoming a professor at the Seminary, Prof. Beardslee has made his home at Windsor. His wife is Emma Gillette Atwood Beardslee, whom he married December 13th, 1882, and by whom he has had eight children. In politics he has usually voted the Republican ballot. He has no fraternal ties, but has given himself solely to his life work of studying and teaching theology. He advises all to "have faithful, patient persistence in some honorable line of work." He estimates the strongest influences on his own life to have been the wishes and influence of his father inculcating "a strong, clear sense of duty and the very powerful influences wrought by private study."

HENRY EDWARDS CHICHESTER

CHICHESTER, HENRY EDWARDS, a farmer and prominent office holder of Wilton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born there on May 18th, 1840, the son of Aaron and Betsy Edwards Chichester. His great-grandfather, Abraham Chichester, came from England to Long Island in the seventeenth century and moved to Connecticut in the eighteenth century. He was a soldier in the Revolution, his son was a leading physician in Wilton, and his grandson, Aaron Chichester, Mr. Chichester's father, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Aaron Chichester was a farmer in times of peace, he held a number of town offices, and is remembered as an intensely religious man and an ardent abolitionist. He died when his son Henry was but fourteen years old and it was therefore necessary for the son to go to work at a very early age. So at fourteen he, too, became a farmer and he attributes his success to his mother's influence and believes that, but for her encouragement, he should have failed. He had a triple handicap in the way of his acquisition of a good education — delicate health, pecuniary difficulties, and arduous home duties — and, except for attendance at the district school, lasting only until he was thirteen, his education was acquired at home in the evenings. He entered upon no special line of study, but mastered all questions as they came before his notice and derived much benefit from systematic reading of the daily newspapers. His favorite recreation was fishing and that sport is still his most enjoyable one.

The necessity of doing a man's part in "keeping the wolf from the door" when only a young boy developed in Henry Chichester rare self-reliance and other qualities which have made him a capable and influential man throughout his mature life. He has been a successful and prosperous farmer and he has given freely of his time and ability in filling the many public offices with which he has been honored. He is a Republican in politics, though he renounced partisanship on one occasion and voted for Horace Greeley. He was justice of the peace for twenty years, town clerk for twenty-five years, selectman for seven

years, chairman of the Republican County Committee for sixteen years, and county auditor for four years. From 1889 to 1892 he was state representative. He was one of the two delegates appointed by the state to represent Fairfield County at the Centennial Celebration in New York. He has also been a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and a member of many important town committees. He has settled a number of large estates and served as conservator, trustee and guardian in cases too numerous to mention and these commissions show the esteem in which his honor and ability are held by individuals as well as by party and state. His conduct has always been based on the principles he lays down for others, which are, "Be strictly honest, get all the education possible and avoid all semblance of evil."

Mr. Chichester has been married three times. His first wife was Anna Olmstead and after her death he married her sister, Mary S. Olmstead, by whom he had one son who survives his mother. On April 17th, 1890, Mr. Chichester married Hannah Ogden, and a son has been born of this marriage.

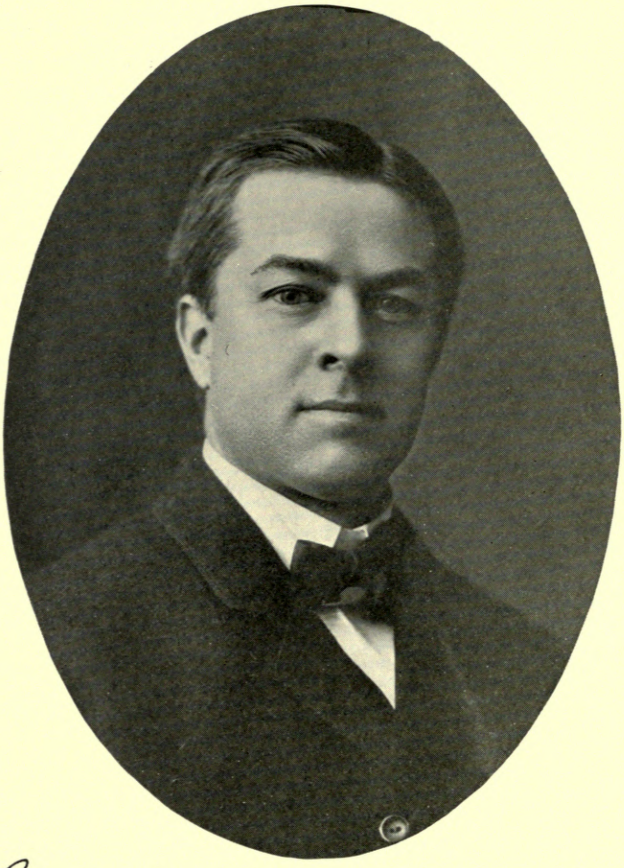
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS COLLINS

COLLINS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, is a man who has made farming and public service his life work. His birth-place and life-long residence is Columbia, Tolland County, Connecticut, where he was born August 23d, 1846, the son of Rufus and Olive Potter Collins. His father was a farmer and a most modest man who refused all public honors, but whose retiring disposition was balanced by firmness of opinion. His earlier ancestors came from England and were men of great strength of character and successful careers. Benjamin Collins, the first of the family to live in Columbia, died in 1759.

The early influences and environment of Mr. Collins' youth tended strongly toward the development of industrious and worthy habits. He was brought up on a farm and had plenty of hard, steady work to do, for he was the only son of a busy farmer and he was strong, rugged, and ambitious. His education was limited to that of the district school, but it was supplemented by extensive and intelligent reading at home. He was led to literary habits by his mother's influence, and from her, too, he received his greatest stimulus to right living. He read all the available periodical literature and school books and was especially interested in history. He held as favorite books in early life, "The National Preceptor," "Rollins' Ancient History," and "D'Aubignè's History of the Reformation." His first work in life showed that an ordinary education can be made up for by diligent study, for he taught school, beginning when but nineteen and continuing at this occupation for nine winters. He also worked part of the time at the carpenter's trade, but he was obliged to be at home more and more as his parents grew older and after his experience at school teaching he settled down to the cultivation of the family farm and has made farming his life-work ever since.

Outside of the manifold duties and responsibilities involved in the management of a large and successful farm, Mr. Collins has found time and heart for the performance of many public duties. He has

been selectman, town agent, assessor, a member of the town school board, and acting school visitor. From 1879 to 1882 he was judge of probate and in 1880 and 1881 he was a State senator. He has also served his community as justice of peace and as a member of the Board of Relief and in 1902 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He has stood by the Republican party unswervingly and has been an active member of that political body in his town. He has been as interested and untiring in church work as he has in political affairs and has been a Sunday School teacher in the Congregational Church since 1865 and a deacon since 1876. He affiliates with no social or fraternal order, except The Grange or Patrons of Husbandry. He retains the physical vigor and energy that he was so blessed with in youth and is interested in all out-of-door sports, but finds his greatest enjoyment of nature in viewing the grandeur of the ocean. His family consists of five children, Evalyn Sumner, now Mrs. John H. Davis, Hubert Potter, William Augustus, Raymond Parker, and Jewett Hutchinson. Mrs. Collins, whose maiden name was Florilla Sumner Root, and whom he married in 1870, died in 1903. Of her he says, "My first impulse toward active public work of all kinds came from my wife, who for more than thirty-five years was the chief helper and counsellor of my life."



George Lounsbery Rockwell.

GEORGE LOUNSBURY ROCKWELL

ROCKWELL, GEORGE LOUNSBURY, manufacturer, member of the firm of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company, shoe manufacturers, and at present state representative from his district, that of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, January 20th, 1869. He traces his ancestry to Richard Lounsbury, who came from England to America in 1634, and to Peter Allaire, a native of Rochelle, France, and the first settler of New Rochelle, New York. Nathan Rockwell, Mr. Rockwell's great-great-grandfather, who settled in South Salem, New York, was a personal friend of George Washington, and a prominent jurist in his day. Dr. Stephen Rockwell, his great-grandfather, was the first coroner of Westchester County, New York, and Captain Samuel Lawrence and Enos Lounsbury, another great-grandfather, were soldiers in the Revolution.

Mr. Rockwell's father was Joel Lawrence Rockwell, a manufacturer and farmer, a man who was unselfish, temperate, refined, and of a good-natured disposition. He was representative at one time, and gave his town long and fruitful service in the interests of education. Mr. Rockwell's mother, whose maiden name was Ann Eliza Lounsbury, was a woman of great moral strength and influence.

Brought up in the country on a farm and endowed with excellent health, George Rockwell was as busy in his boyhood as in later life. He was possessed of a great love of adventure and took keen pleasure in hunting and fishing. He was passionately fond of music and devoted to reading. Tennyson, Byron, Stevenson, and the historians appealed to him most, and had a good influence upon him. He attended King's School in Stamford.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Rockwell began his life work in the employ of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company, shoe manufacturers. He took this course because it was the wish of his uncle, the late Hon. George E. Lounsbury, with whom he had been a constant companion from childhood till the latter's death in 1904. The influence

of his uncle was always for good in shaping Mr. Rockwell's life. He continued with the firm, learning the details of the business, and in due time was taken into the firm, which is one of the best known shoe manufacturing establishments in New England.

His loyalty to the Republican party has made Mr. Rockwell a valued promoter of their interests. In 1904 he was delegate to the National Constitutional Convention and he is now State representative, serving from 1905 to 1907.

Fraternally, he is a member of Jerusalem Lodge, 49, F. and A. M., of Ridgefield; of Eureka Chapter, 23, Danbury; Wooster Council, Crusaders' Commandery, Knights-Templar, Danbury, and Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport. He is a member and vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Ridgefield. In addition to his business, fraternal, and church interests, he is busied writing a book of local interest in its incidents and characters.

Although Mr. Rockwell's personal preference in the choice of a career inclined to the legal profession, he has succeeded well as a manufacturer and feels no dissatisfaction. For the benefit of others he advocates a "return to Colonial days and the emulation of the example our ancestors set for the youth of their times, namely, the cultivation of refinement and unselfishness and respect for parents."

MAYRO KEENEY

KEENEY, MAYRO, state senator from Somers, Tolland County, Connecticut, and former manufacturer, is at present engaged in dairy farming when not occupied with public affairs. He was born in Manchester, Connecticut, July 14th, 1862, and is the son of Rockwell and Lenora Gowdy Keeney. On the paternal side he is descended from Alexander Keeney, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, before 1667 and afterwards settled in Hartford. Senator Keeney's mother was a woman of strong character and noble influence, an ideal mother and woman. His father became well known for his prominence in the woolen goods industry and for his former membership in the State Legislature.

From very early boyhood Mayro Keeney worked in his father's woolen mill and at thirteen had regular employment there outside of school hours. He paid his own board from the time he was thirteen, and at seventeen he left Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, to give all his time to the woolen business. He entered the Somersville Manufacturing Company at that early age and went from one department to another until he attained thorough mastery of the industry in all its details. He was soon made a superintendent and remained in that capacity for nearly twenty-five years, that is, until 1903. Since 1905 he has been interested in dairy farming, both as a business and as a recreation.

In 1903 Mayro Keeney was elected to represent Somers in the State Legislature and he was re-elected in 1905. During both terms of office he was a member of the finance committee and chairman of the committee session of 1905. He is the present senator from the thirty-fifth district. He has been a life-long adherent and leader of the Republican party and one in whom his fellow partisans have the utmost confidence.

Senator Keeney delights in athletics and all outdoor sports and amusements and from 1880 to 1885 he played on the Rockville baseball nine, which was a part of the State League. He has no Masonic

or fraternal ties and takes the Golden Rule for his creed rather than the belief of any particular religious body. Practical experience rather than reading or study has been his greatest help toward success. He believes that men should "Acquire many friends and few enemies, always be honest, strong in purpose, and do with the best of their ability whatever they undertake."

Mrs. Keeney was Alice Billings, whom the Senator married December 10th, 1885. They have four children, two sons, Robert and Rockwell, and two daughters, Grace and Alice. Their home is at Somersville in the town of Somers, the seat of Senator Keeney's business and political interests since early manhood.

Stiles Judson

STILES JUDSON.

JUDSON, STILES, lawyer and state senator, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 13th, 1862, and is a descendant of William Judson, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1634, and four years later became the first settler of the town of Stratford. Senator Judson's parents were Stiles and Caroline E. Peck Judson. His father was a farmer who held many town offices in Stratford and represented the town in the General Assembly in the sessions of 1880 and 1884.

Stiles Judson was educated in the public and private schools of Stratford, and entered the law department of Yale University to fit himself for the profession of law. He graduated in 1885 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He entered the law office of Townsend & Watrous in New Haven as a law clerk, and he remained there for one year. In 1886 he opened a law office in Bridgeport, where he has since carried on his profession as a member of the law firm of Canfield & Judson.

In 1891 Mr. Judson was chosen to represent Stratford in the General Assembly and took an active part in the memorable "deadlock" session. He again represented his town in the House of Representatives in 1895. He was elected state senator from the twenty-fifth district in the General Assembly of 1905 and was re-elected to the Senate of the General Assembly of 1907. While serving in the House of Representatives he was chairman of the judiciary committee of both sessions and during the session of 1905 was a senate member of the same committee. He has always been a leading and loyal Republican.

From 1880 to 1891 he was connected with Company K, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., and at the time he severed his connection with the militia was in command of that company. He is a member of the order of Masons.

Mr. Judson makes his home in Stratford, though Bridgeport is the center of his professional work and interests. His wife is Minnie Lee Miles Judson of Milford, Connecticut, whom he married December 5th, 1889.

ELIJAH KENT HUBBARD, JUNIOR.

HUBBARD, ELIJAH KENT, Junior, manufacturer, of Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, was born in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, February 5th, 1869. He is descended from George Hubbard, who came from England and settled in Hartford in 1639 and moved to Middletown in 1650. Joseph Hubbard, son of George Hubbard, married a daughter of Noah Porter, one of the early presidents of Yale College. Elijah Hubbard, Mr. Hubbard's great-great-grandfather, was Governor of Connecticut in 1771 and was a member of the legislature for twenty years. Mr. Hubbard is also a descendant of Roger Williams, who settled Rhode Island, and, on his mother's side, of Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island for two terms. Mr. Hubbard's father is Elijah Kent Hubbard, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company, the largest concern for manufacturing webbing in the world. He has been presidential elector twice and has declined many public offices. He is a man generally admired for his sterling integrity and uprightness of character as well as for his prominence in the industrial life of Middletown. Mr. Hubbard's mother was Anna Jones Dyer, and, although she died when he was but fifteen, hers has always been one of the strongest influences upon his character.

Unlike many of the men of the day Mr. Hubbard spent his youth in a big city, Chicago. He was unusually active and strong and devoted to athletics of all kinds. He was brought up to be able to do all kinds of work in and out of doors, and could use all kinds of tools and run a steam engine before he was eighteen. He was especially fond of horses and learned to drive at the age of six. His reading was as broad and general in scope as his capabilities. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, and the life there was the source of some of the most important formative influences of his life. He then entered Trinity College, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The family had moved to Middletown in 1885 and in 1891 Mr. Hubbard's father had been

made president of the company. It was natural that, after leaving college, Mr. Hubbard should enter the business founded by his uncle in 1834 and managed by the Hubbard family since its incorporation at that time, there having been but two presidents during that time, Mr. Hubbard's uncle and father. It seemed to be equally natural for him to continue in the family industry with such consistent success. Mr. Hubbard has likewise confirmed the family reputation for activity and breadth of interest. He is a director in the Middletown National Bank, the Middlesex Hospital, a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church, president and a zealous promoter of the Y. M. C. A. of Middletown and president of the Trinity College Athletic Committee. In politics Mr. Hubbard is a Democrat and he has been a councilman on the city board and was in 1902 a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. He has been for some time paymaster of the 1st Company Governor's Foot Guard. In January, 1901, Mr. Hubbard married Helen Keep Otis of Chicago. They have one child.

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the many clubs and fraternities, including the University Club of New York, the Players Club of New York, the Hartford Club, the Middletown Club, the Masonic Club, the Mansfield Post G. A. R., the college fraternity, Psi Upsilon, the American Historical Society, the Hartford Golf Club and the Arawana Club.

Chas. E. Graham

CHARLES EDWARD GRAHAM

GRAHAM, CHARLES EDWARD, surviving partner of James Graham & Company, president of the West Haven Manufacturing Company, of the Wire Novelty Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Utah and Eastern Copper Company, one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Mayo Radiator Company, and former representative and state senator, was born in Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, February 9, 1858. He is descended from James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, a noted Royalist who fought on the side of Charles I. in the first Civil War of England. His first ancestors in America emigrated from Scotland early in the nineteenth century. Mr. Graham's parents were James and Maria (Foote) Graham. His father was, like himself, a brass founder, who served his town as selectman, representative, and state senator. His marked characteristics were integrity and generosity.

Mr. Graham's early life was passed in the city, and his education was acquired at the Williston Seminary and Gen. Russell's Military Academy. He wished to follow his father's trade as a brass founder, and was actuated from the first by a desire to be a worthy successor. His father was the original founder of the old firm of James Graham & Company, established in 1861, and honored for the uprightness of its dealings, giving to Mr. Graham a most worthy business example which he followed by rapidly making his way to the front. He organized and was elected treasurer and president of the West Haven Manufacturing Company, makers of hardware specialties. Aside from that office and the vice-presidency of the Utah & Eastern Copper Company, the presidency of the Wire Novelty Company, and being treasurer of the Mayo Radiator Company, he is a director in the Evening Leader Company.

A Republican in his political views, Mr. Graham represented the town of Orange in the State Legislature in 1897, when he served on the committee on Insurance. In 1903 he was state senator, and during his term of service he was chairman of three committees, those

on Claims, Executive Nominations, and Forfeited Rights, and his desire has aways been to succeed politically and merit the confidence imposed in him.

Outside of his business life Mr. Graham has many interests. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Hartford Club, Union League Club, and the Phoenix Club. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His favorite sport is yachting. On October 19, 1881, Mr. Graham married Hattie A. Marsh, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, Marguerite M.

WILLIAM J. GROESBECK

GROESBECK, WILLIAM J., farmer and real estate dealer of Vernon, Tolland County, Connecticut, Civil War veteran and a man of prominence in the political life of his community, was born in West Milton, Saratoga County, New York, February 7th, 1842. He is the son of John K. Groesbeck and Charity A. Groesbeck and his father was a farmer and town supervisor. His earlier ancestors came from Holland and settled in the Hoosic Valley, Rensselaer County, New York.

The district and private schools of a country town furnished William Groesbeck's early education. He was a strong, healthy boy and a lover of books, medical works being his most interesting reading. Just as he attained manhood the Civil War broke out and he immediately gave his service. He was hospital steward for eight months and chief bugler of an artillery brigade the rest of the time and his service lasted from 1861 until 1865. Before the War ended, that is, in February, 1864, he married Mary C. Osborn, by whom he has had five children, all of whom are now living.

Since the close of the war Mr. Groesbeck has been engaged in farming and the real estate business in Vernon, carrying on both these occupations with marked success. He is greatly interested in politics and is a Republican of life-long standing. In 1876 he was a delegate to the State Convention in New York State and in 1900 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Hartford, Connecticut.

He takes a keen interest in public affairs in his town and state, but has never sought public office. He affiliates with no clubs or masonic orders, being a man of simple habits and quiet domestic tastes. He is one of those many successful Connecticut men who began life as a farmer's son, with small educational advantages and little help in making their way beyond their own self-reliance and persistence. At the age when it would have been expedient for him to start out in business he gave four of the best years of his life to patriotic service. None of these seeming obstacles have hindered, but, on the contrary, have strengthened and broadened his career.

HENRY GAY

GAY, HENRY, for the past fifty years a resident of Winsted, and well known as a banker and a former member of the State Legislature, was born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 5, 1834. His family is an old one in New England. One of his ancestors, John Gay, came from England in 1630, and settled in Contentment, now Dedham, Massachusetts; and another, John Reed, born in Cornwall, England, who was a young officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, came over after the Restoration to settle in Providence, R. I. He later moved to Norwalk, where his name is recorded in the year 1687. Mr. Gay's father, Henry Sanford Gay, was a Connecticut farmer; his mother, Mary Reed Gay, only child of Stephen and Abigail Kilbourn Reed, died when he was but three years old.

He grew up under good home influences and gave willing assistance in all the work of the farm. His early education was received at the district school, and for three terms he attended seminaries at Salisbury and Winsted. But, as was the case with many boys of his day, the necessity of becoming self-supporting caused him to end his school days at an early age. When but fourteen he started to work as a clerk in a country dry goods store. After four years of continuous service in this position at Lakeville, Connecticut, he entered the Iron Bank at Falls Village. In the banking business he found his chosen occupation, and the one in which he was destined to make his mark. In 1854 he went to Winsted, and there for the past fifty years he has been connected with many prominent banking institutions. During this time he has steadily prospered in business and risen in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is now president of the Hurlbut National Bank and of the William L. Gilbert Home. In addition to these honorable positions he has held many offices of trust in his community, especially as the executor of many estates. All of these positions he has filled with credit and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Gay is also prominent in the political world. When, fifty years ago, the Republican party was organized, he was one of the first

Henry Gay

to join it, and ever since he has been active in its councils. He was chosen six times by his fellow citizens to represent the town of Winchester in the State Legislature, in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1885, and 1889. During this last term he held the important office of chairman of the committee on finance, a position for which his extensive experience in banking amply qualified him. He is today counted among the influential Republicans of his district.

In 1857, when barely twenty-three years old, he married Charlotte E., daughter of Deacon Thomas and Emeline Curtis Watson. Their only child, a daughter, is no longer living, but they have one grandson, Henry Gay Pratt.

Mr. Gay's story is one of a man who has had to work hard for the good things of life, but whose efforts have been well rewarded. His main incentive to struggle for success was, first, the necessity of earning a livelihood, and then the desire to be in a position where he could lend a helping hand in carrying the burdens of society; his greatest encouragement has been derived from home influences and from association with persons in active life. He declares that it is well to commence enterprises, carry them forward as far as possible, and leave them in such shape that it will be easy for others who follow to continue or complete them. "Making rough ground smooth," as he expresses it, has ever been one of the chief pleasures of his active life. Mr. Gay attends the Second Congregational Church, of which he has been a member for nearly fifty years.

PHILIP JULIUS HANDEL

HANDEL, PHILIP JULIUS, manufacturer and president and treasurer of the Handel Company of Meriden, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in that city on July 8, 1866. His grandfather, Phillip Adam Handel, came from Würtemberg, Germany, in the "fifties" and settled in East Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Handel's father, Jacob Handel, was foreman of the tinsmith department at the Charles Parker Company and a skilled mechanic of highest rank. He took no part in public life, but was a most home-loving and domestic man. Mr. Handel's mother was Catharine Handel, a woman whose strong and well-trained mind greatly influenced her son's intellectual life.

As a boy Philip J. Handel was strong, rugged, and ambitious, and as his father died when he was but nine years old he began at a very early age to assist in the family support. His greatest interest was in decorative drawing, for which he evinced a most promising talent, and his favorite books were those on decorative and architectural subjects. His schooling was confined to the hours he could spare from work. He purchased a printer's outfit and worked with this outside of school hours until he was fourteen, when, unknown to his family, he secured employment with the Meriden Britannia Company at boy's work, thinking it would afford him an opportunity of learning a trade. After a month he hired out as an apprentice to the Meriden Flint Glass Company, where he served six months without remuneration. He remained with the glass company until he was nineteen, when he entered into partnership with Adolph Eydam in the business of glass decorating and lamp manufacturing. This partnership was the beginning of the Handel Company, of which Mr. Handel is now president and treasurer.

Mr. Handel is a member of the Order of Masons, the A. O. U. W., N. E. O. P., the Home Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club of Meriden. Formerly a Democrat in political views he is now an inde-

pendent voter, being always in favor of the platform which is most protective to his business. He is fond of travel and generally combines business and pleasure in his trips at home and abroad. In 1890 Mr. Handel married Carolina Sutterlin, who died in 1904 after a lingering illness. No children were born of this marriage. On October 17th, 1906, Mr. Handel was married to Miss Fannie Adelaide Hirschfield of Meriden, prominent in social and musical circles.

Personal bent and preference in the choice of his life work and ambition have been the forces that have worked out Mr. Handel's success in the industrial world. He advises young men to "pick out vocations for which they are fitted and stick to them with a tight grip." The motto which has guided him in his business career has been the well-worn but potent one, "Rolling stones gather no moss."

NOBLE EMERSON PIERCE

PIERCE, NOBLE EMERSON, lawyer, former State senator and County treasurer, one of the strongest leaders of the Democratic party in Connecticut, a prominent campaign speaker and Mason, as well as a man of extensive professional and business interests in Bristol and Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Bristol, July 31st, 1854.

His first American ancestor was John Perss, who emigrated from Norwich, Norfolk County, England, to this country in the year 1637, bringing with him his wife, Elizabeth, and four children. He came to New England in either the "John and Dorothy" of Norwich or the "Rose" of Yarmouth. He settled first at Woburn, and died August, 1661, at Watertown, Mass. The line of descent is through his oldest son, John, who was born in England and came over with his father and lived in Boston and Woburn, Massachusetts, and Wethersfield, Connecticut. His son, Deacon John Pierce of Wethersfield, removed to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he settled in that part of the town which afterwards was set out as Southbury, and died there in 1731. The exact time of his removal is unknown, but his son, Sergeant John, who served in the Colonial militia, together with his wife was admitted to the church in Southbury in 1726. Abraham, son of Sergeant John and great-grandfather of Noble E. Pierce, purchased, in 1797, the interesting old family mansion in Bristol, which was a public tavern for a number of years after its acquisition by the family, being situated on one of the old "Queen's Highways." Mr. Pierce is the son of Julius Emerson Pierce, a farmer, who was born in the family homestead and took charge of the family farm for his life work, and Huldah Botsford Pierce, his estimable wife.

Noble E. Pierce was born in the ancient family mansion and reared in his native town, where he attended the common schools for a number of years. He then studied at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield and at the Connecticut State Normal School in New Britain, where he was graduated in June, 1873. Having thus

John E. Rice

fitted himself for teaching, he put his training to use by two years' experience as teacher in the "Lower School" in Ansonia, Connecticut, and read law with Judge V. Munger during the same period. He supplemented his legal study with a course at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in May, 1876, and was admitted to the Bar at Albany in the same month.

Immediately following his admission to the Bar, Mr. Pierce began the practice of law in Angelica, N. Y., where he remained for two years, at the end of which he returned to Connecticut, and was admitted to the Hartford County Bar. From 1878 to 1893 he practiced his profession in Bristol, and since 1893 has continued his career as a lawyer in Hartford, where he maintains partnership with Marcus H. Holcomb under the firm name of Holcomb & Pierce. Since 1887, Mr. Pierce has been a member of the Bristol School Board. From 1893 to 1895 he was treasurer of Hartford County. In 1890 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Fourth District and, receiving re-election, served until 1895. His period of office included the memorable "dead-lock session" of 1891-92, and he was the Democratic leader both at that time and during his later session.

In the session of 1893 he did very valuable, careful, and arduous work as chairman of the committee on Cities and Boroughs which brought about the General Street Railway Law of 1893.

There are many other ways in which Ex-Senator Pierce is known and honored by his fellow citizens. He has been one of Connecticut's most eloquent and popular Democratic campaign speakers and made stump speeches in every Presidential campaign from 1876 to 1894. He is most active and prominent in fraternal and Masonic orders, being a member of Clark Commandery, No. 7, Knights-Templar of Waterbury; Pequabuck Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, of Bristol; Franklin Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M.; Ethan Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and Bristol Lodge, No. 1010, B. P. O. E. He is also president of the Bristol Club and a director of the Free Public Library of Bristol. He is greatly interested in all town matters and was especially instrumental in securing the charter for the borough of Bristol and in establishing the present High School. He was an organizer and first president of the Bristol and Plainville Tramway

Company, formerly the Bristol Electric Light Company, and is now a director and vice-president of that organization.

In July, 1879, Noble E. Pierce married Harriet Kendall of Angelica, N. Y., who died in October, 1895, and is survived by a daughter, Gertrude, and a son, Kendall M. Pierce.

In December, 1897, Mr. Pierce married Ettie Merriam, daughter of Captain J. E. Merriam, late of Washington, North Carolina, who was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and, although a Southerner, on the breaking out of the war, allied himself with the Union cause and served with distinction in the secret service during the whole period of the war. No children have been born of his second marriage.

ROBERT BAIRD RIGGS

RIGGS, ROBERT BAIRD, Ph.D., professor of chemistry at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and state chemist of Connecticut, was born in Hazelwood, Minnesota, May 22, 1855. He is descended from Edward Riggs who came from Wales to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633 and, on his mother's side, from Richard Longley who came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1625. Professor Riggs' parents were Stephen Return and Mary Ann Clark Longley Riggs. His father was a minister who was missionary to the Dakotas from 1837 to 1885, and was a man of great strength of mind and unusual persistence.

Most of Robert Riggs' youth was spent in country towns and villages. The family were in moderate circumstances and he helped to earn his own education. After due preparation he entered Beloit College in Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1876. He went abroad for supplementary study and took his Ph.D. degree at Göttingen.

From 1884 to 1887 Professor Riggs was chemist of the United States Geological Survey. Since 1890 he has been state chemist of Connecticut, and since 1887 he has been professor of chemistry at Trinity College, Hartford. His scientific researches have been fruitful and interesting, and he has made a particularly important study of the constitution of tourmalin. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the German Chemical Society, and the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, though he deviates from the views of that party in regard to tariff. He is a member of the Congregational Church. For recreation he enjoys golf and is an enthusiastic member of the Hartford Golf Club. Mrs. Riggs was Maida Sisson of Hartford, whom he married June 26th, 1895. Professor and Mrs. Riggs make their home at 35 Forest street, Hartford. They have no children.

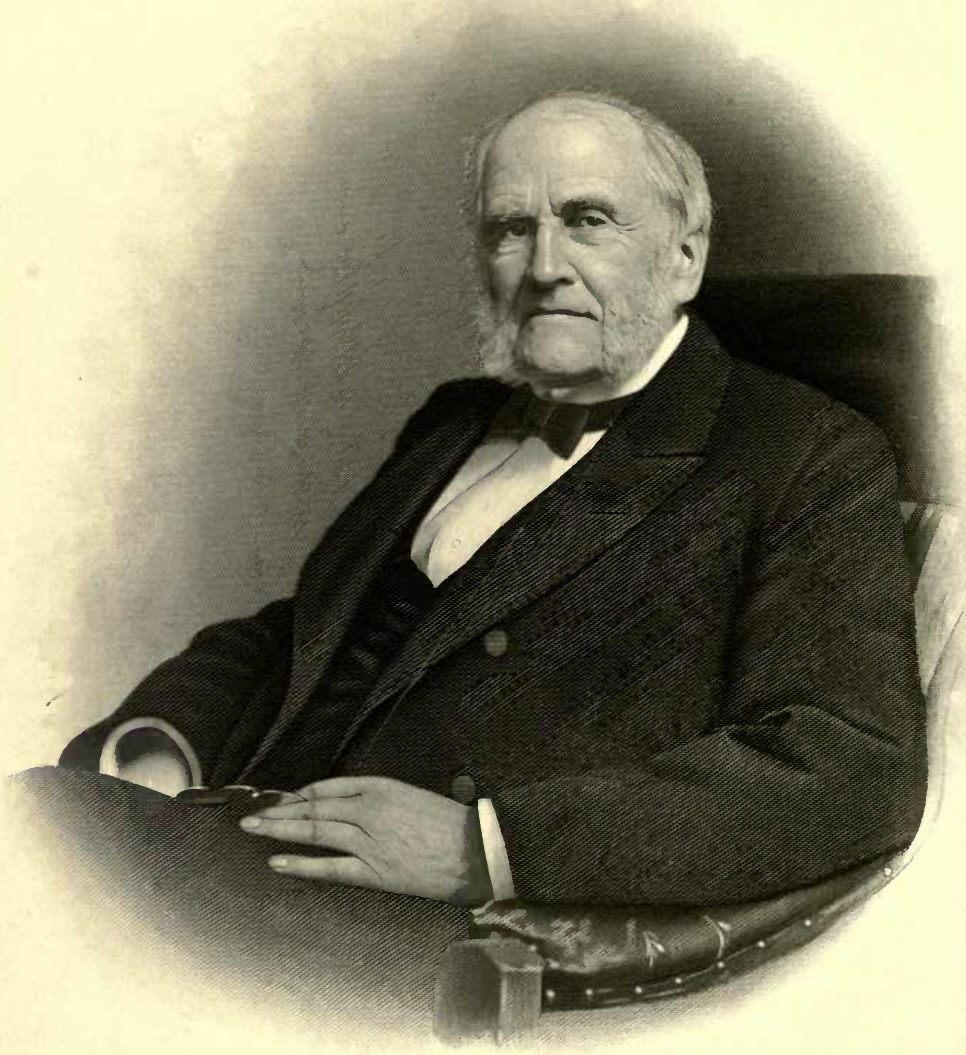
FRANK ELIJAH ROBINSON

ROBINSON, FRANK ELIJAH, treasurer of the Jewett City Savings Bank and the holder of a number of local offices, was born in Lisbon, New London County, Connecticut, September 22, 1860. His father was George Robinson, a farmer, who served his town as selectman and state representative and whose most conspicuous qualities were Christianity and temperance. Mr. Robinson's mother was Sarah G. Robinson, a most worthy and high-minded woman who exerted a strong influence for good upon her son's moral and mental life.

In his boyhood days Frank Robinson was always well, but he was not blessed with a rugged constitution and his work outside of school work consisted of the ordinary chores that fall to the lot of a farmer's son. His chief interest was in bookkeeping and his education was carried on along lines consistent with this youthful inclination. He attended Scholfield's Commercial College in Providence, Rhode Island, where he received a diploma in bookkeeping in 1885. Four years later, in September, 1889, he married Alice R. Adams, who died in 1903, leaving two children: Theodore A. and Marian A.

The first work which Frank Robinson undertook was on his father's farm in Lisbon. He continued at farming for a number of years and then became identified with the Jewett City Savings Bank, of which he has been treasurer since February 1, 1895. In addition to banking he has been busied with public interests and has held a number of offices, including those of town clerk and treasurer and clerk of the Congregational Church in Lisbon, of which he is an active member.

Mr. Robinson has few social and fraternal ties, but is a member of the Knights of Pythias, which order he joined in January, 1905. In politics he is a Republican, never having varied his allegiance to that party since his first vote. He exemplifies in his business and personal career the type of American "men of mark" who began humbly on the farm and have attained to positions of trust in the business world through their own ability, integrity and persistence.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Caleb Jackson Camp

CALEB JACKSON CAMP

CAMP, CALEB JACKSON, retired merchant and financier of Winsted, Connecticut, was born in the town of Winchester, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 12th, 1815. His parents were Samuel and Mercy Sheldon Camp.

He was reared on the farm where he was born, till he left home to engage in business life, and received a common school education supplemented by a couple of winter terms at the village academy, after which, at the age of fifteen, he began his long mercantile career as clerk in the general store of Lucius Clarke in Winsted. At the age of nineteen he was made a member of the firm, which later became that of M. & C. J. Camp. Under Mr. Camp's able management the establishment soon became the largest and most successful mercantile house in Litchfield County, and such was its reputation for honest dealing, progressive methods, and capable management that it became a sort of training school for the mercantile business, where fathers were anxious to have their sons learn the business under Mr. Camp's wise supervision.

His tact in dealing with men and corporations, his business ability and sagacity, and his high ideals of honor have brought to him an enviable reputation throughout the community, and his valuable suggestions and advice have helped many a young man toward success in life. For thirty-five years the firm owned and controlled the Union Chair Company of Robertsville. Through Mr. Camp's planning the firm built the first brick business block in Winsted, which contained a public hall that for many years was the principal auditorium in the town. He has ever been an important factor in promoting the public welfare. It was through his leadership that stone sidewalks were first introduced into the town, and his firm organized Winsted's first gas company. His interests have not been limited, however, to his own community. In 1874 he organized the Winona Savings Bank, in Winona, Minnesota, now a prosperous institution, of which, for upwards of thirty years, he was a trustee. At one time Mr. Camp was

president of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, and during the time of his administration of that road's affairs its securities were advanced in value nearly one hundred per cent.

Mr. Camp was elected director of the Hurlbut Bank, Winsted, at its organization in 1857, which office he has held up to the present time, excepting a few years following his resignation, to become director in another bank. He was one of twenty-two incorporators named in the charter of the Winsted Savings Bank, organized in 1860, and is the only survivor of that number, and has been for about thirteen years.

Throughout his long life Mr. Camp has always adhered to the principles advocated by the Republican party, and he has been particularly zealous in the promoting of temperance. He is a member of the Congregational Church, always actively interested in its temporal as well as spiritual welfare. He has been a generous contributor to its benevolences, a philanthropist in the broadest and best sense of that term. He has been a beneficent example to his town in a business way; a model of industry and public spirit, upright in character and greatly esteemed as a man of genuine goodness and worth.

Mr. Camp was married on the 22d of May, 1839, to Mary Beach, daughter of the Rev. James Beach, who for thirty-six years was pastor of the Congregational Church in Winsted. Their children were James, Anna, Mary Mehitable, Augusta, and Ellen Baldwin. The three last named are living. Mrs. Camp died December 18th, 1880. On November 1st, 1883, he married Sarah Boyd, of Waldoboro, Maine.

Mr. Camp has an interesting line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. His grandfather, Moses Camp, served in the Nineteenth Continental Regiment (Col. Webb), and as a member of Captain Bostwick's company crossed the Delaware at Trenton on the evening of December 25th, 1776,— an historical event made vivid in later times by the well-known painting of "Washington crossing the Delaware." Mr. Camp's great-grandfather, Lieutenant Samuel Gaylord, served in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment in 1775, and his maternal great-uncle was General Giles Jackson, chief of staff to General Gates, who wrote the terms of capitulation at the surrender of Burgoyne. Elder John Strong, of Northampton, was an ancestor on both his paternal and maternal lines. His father's ancestry is traced to Sir Thomas Parsons, and to Alderman Radcliffe, of London, and his mother's to Sir Thomas Stebbins, baronet.

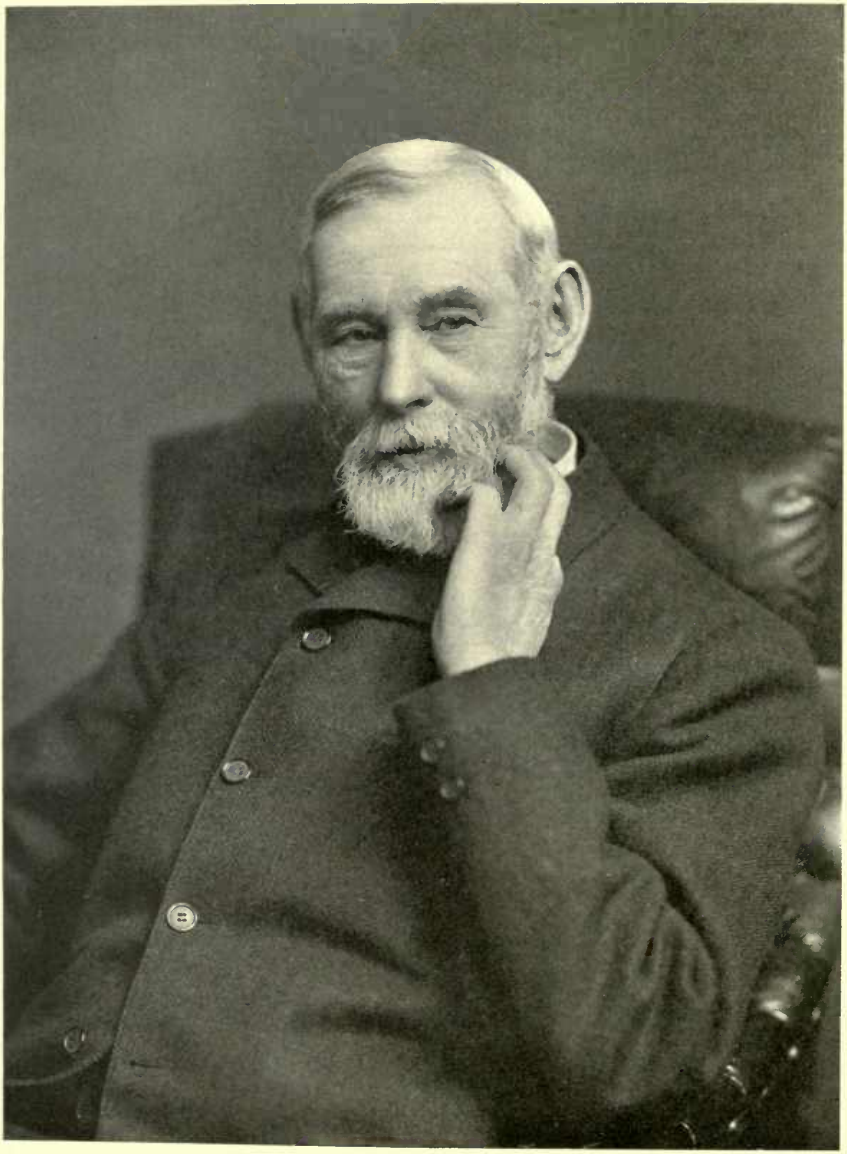
PHILO MILES KELLOGG

KELLOGG, PHILO MILES, educator and farmer, of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born in Kent (same county), Connecticut, April 10th, 1851, and is the son of Theodore and Maria C. Sturgis Kellogg. His father was a lawyer and farmer and a man who held several local offices, and his mother was a most admirable woman of whom he says, "What I am I owe to her." Mr. Kellogg's earlier ancestors came from England to America in the sixteenth century. His paternal great-grandfather, Judith Kellogg, graduated from Yale College before 1800 and was a representative for many years and town clerk for thirty years, and his paternal grandfather, Philo Kellogg, was state senator and the first judge of probate of Cornwall. Mr. Kellogg's maternal great-great-grandfather was Gen. Heman Swift, who served in the Revolution with great bravery and credit.

In youth, as in later life, Philo Kellogg had plenty of hard work to do and as he was a healthy country boy this work came naturally and easily. He was fond of study and reading and read with especial interest the biographies of such men as Abraham Lincoln, whose struggle against adverse circumstances was a constant stimulus to his own striving for success. After receiving a somewhat limited common school education he began his life-work as a school teacher in Cornwall, doing a farmer's work at the same time. These two occupations, teaching and farming, have been Mr. Kellogg's life work, and have been pursued with steady success in Cornwall, the home of his entire manhood.

His keen and unselfish interest in town affairs has brought Mr. Kellogg many public honors and duties. In 1886 he was a member of the General Assembly, for eighteen years he was town clerk, for twenty years acting school visitor, and he has also been grand juror and justice of the peace. In 1902 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representing the Democratic party, of which he is a most loyal and active member.

Mr. Kellogg has given his life to his business, home and town interests and has formed no social or fraternal ties. In 1897 he married Mary Elizabeth Chipman. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg.



David Strong

DAVID STRONG

STRONG, DAVID, manufacturer, ex-member of Legislature, ex-warden of borough of Winsted, president of the Strong Manufacturing Company, The Winsted Hosiery Company, The First National Bank and director in the New England Knitting Company, all of Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, is a member of the English branch of Strongs and a descendant of Richard Strong, who was born in Wales in 1561 and whose son, Elder John Strong, came on the vessel "John and Mary" in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. John Strong was prominent in the early history not only of Dorchester, but of Windsor, Connecticut, and later of Northampton, Massachusetts.

David Strong, another ancestor, was a commissary in the Revolution and Elizabeth Strong, the mother of Nathan Hale, is another of Mr. Strong's distinguished ancestors.

The present David Strong was born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Connecticut, August 17th, 1825, the son of John C. A. Strong and Deborah L. Clark Strong. His father was a farmer, who was town assessor at one time and a most honest, economical and industrious man of exceedingly good habits.

David was brought up on his father's farm and learned, through the performance of the usual farm labors, to be thrifty and industrious. In laboring for the welfare of the common home he learned to love home in the truest way. His educational advantages were limited to those of the district school and the family library was too meagre to admit of any extensive supplementary reading. At eighteen he taught school and continued at this work for six years, during which time he spent the vacations at work upon the farm. He afterwards worked in a bell factory and as a bookseller and, in 1856, he formed a partnership with a young man by the name of A. H. Markham and went into the business of silver-plating bells for the bell factories in East Hampton, Connecticut. They soon added undertakers' supplies

and casket hardware and the business grew rapidly under the firm of Markham & Strong.

At the time of the Civil War Mr. Strong and his brother, Clark Strong, enlisted in Company C, 24th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served for thirteen months, nine of which were spent in the United States service. Mr. Strong became first lieutenant and took part in Gen. Bank's expedition in the Gulf Department and in all the forced marches from New Orleans to Port Hudson. He was in command of his company during the siege of Port Hudson. His brother, Clark Strong, was adjutant of the 24th Regiment. David Strong was wounded in the early siege of Port Hudson and was thus incapacitated for further service. After his term of service he resumed his charge of the farm and interest in the factory and soon the firm opened up trade with the undertakers. In January, 1866, Mr. Strong moved to Winsted, where a joint stock company was formed which bought up the old business. In 1871 Mr. Strong was made president of the Strong Manufacturing Company and has held this position ever since. Winsted is a stronghold of manufacturing industries and the Strong Company is one of the largest and most progressive and prosperous, though it has met with many losses and financial crises. Its products are the best of their kind and have been used on the coffins and at the funerals of the most prominent men of the country. As president of the Winsted Hosiery Company, the Gilbert High School, the First National Bank of Winsted and a director in the New England Knitting Company, Mr. Strong is vitally interested in the industrial, educational and financial life of his town.

A man of great public spirit, David Strong has always labored in behalf of temperance reform, law and order and he has held many responsible public offices. He represented the town of Winchester in the General Assembly in 1872 and in 1886, and during those periods served ably on important committees. He has been warden of the borough of Winsted twice and selectman once. His political convictions unite him with the Republican party. He is an active member of the Congregational Church, in which he has been a deacon for twenty-four years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His favorite recreation is driving a good horse. Mr.

Strong has been three times married, in 1852 to Frances Augusta Daniels, who died in 1856; in 1857 to Chloe Maria Colt, who died in 1865 and by whom he had one son who died in infancy. The present Mrs. Strong was Emerette L. Colt, a sister of Chloe Maria, whom he married in 1866. Five sons have been born to them, three of whom are now living. Frederick C., a member of the Class of 1889 of Yale College, and vice-president of the Strong Manufacturing Company; Herbert G., a Yale graduate, Class of 1896, now associated with the Company; and Homer D., a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1903, at present a chemist in New York City.

Mr. Strong's advice is: "Use your name cautiously on accommodation papers outside your own business. Cultivate perfect honesty and clean habits. Do as you would be done by and success will be a satisfaction."

REV. STEWART MEANS

MEANS, REV. STEWART, rector of St. John's Church, New Haven, author of "St. Paul and the Ante-Nicene Church," and one of the ablest and most scholarly clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut, was born in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, August 4th, 1852. He is the son of Thomas Means, a lawyer, who was a member of the Ohio Senate, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the United States Court of Claims, and a man of marked literary tastes and a rare eloquence of speech and pen, due to his remarkable memory, vivacity, and humor. Through him Mr. Means is the descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and through his mother, Ann Jean Stewart Means, a woman of superior character and influence, he is of Scotch-English descent.

It was mainly in suburban towns that Stewart Means spent his early life. He was a stalwart lad who loved out-door sports, but not to the exclusion of wide reading. Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, Plutarch's Lives, and the Bible made the deepest impression on his mind. He confined himself to no special branch of literature, but enjoyed poetry, fiction, travels, and history with the receptive eagerness of an open, alert mind. He prepared for college at Milnor Hall and in 1869 he matriculated at Kenyon College, where he remained until the end of his Junior year, 1872. He then entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City and studied there until 1875, when he entered Episcopal Seminary in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received his B.D. degree in 1876. In 1880 Kenyon College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1904 he was given the honorary degree of D.D. by Yale University and by Trinity College.

The ministry was the deliberate choice of Mr. Means' heart and mind and the strongest influence upon his work was the influence of his mother's character. His greatest helps have been the fruits of private study and his greatest inspirations an inborn impulse to seek

excellence. In 1876 Mr. Means entered upon his first active work in the ministry as rector of St. John's Church, Bayonne, New Jersey, where he remained for two years. In 1879 he was called to his native state and became rector of the Church of the Ascension, Middletown, Ohio, and he held this parish two years. The following year he was assistant rector of St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn, New York, and since 1883 he has been rector of St. John's Church, New Haven.

As a parish worker, as a preacher, and as a scholar and churchman Stewart Means is widely known and respected, and he has been well described as "a clean, able gentleman, a true scholar, and an earnest servant of God." Outside of his calling he has comparatively few interests or ties besides those of home life and the duties of good citizenship. His family consists of a wife, Katherine Elizabeth Gower Means, whom he married in 1887, and four children, Margaret Stewart, Thomas, Helen Gower, and Katherine Glenn. His political connections were with the Republican party until 1884. He has no fraternal ties except membership in the Masonic Order. He is a devotee of regular exercise, both in and out of doors, and of late years has found fishing and bicycling his most enjoyable recreations.

The Rev. Stewart Means is well known among churchmen for his book "St. Paul and the Ante-Nicene Church," which he published in 1903 and which embodies his keen and intelligent conception of church history, his devotion to the church, and his scholarly traits of mind to a marked degree. His life and work are a constant example and inspiration to the young men who know him and to those and all others seeking the basis of true success, he says, "Work hard and keep at it."

ELIAS WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, ELIAS, late citizen of Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, a prominent farmer, public official and a leader in religious and philanthropic movements in his community, who served his town as state representative and in other capacities, was born in Stonington, January 19th, 1830, and died there in 1904. He was descended from Robert Williams, who came on the ship *Rose* from Yarmouth, England, to New England in 1635 and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Captain Elias Williams, grandfather of the late Elias Williams, was a master mariner and seafarer, while Joseph Stanton Williams, Mr. Williams' father, was a man of great prominence in Stonington, who was selectman of that town and was reputed for his mental and moral stability. Mr. Williams' mother was Julia Ann Gallup Williams.

The district schools of Stonington furnished Mr. Williams' education and as soon as he was old enough to enter business he engaged in the meat business, continuing in it for five years. In 1856 he went to Canada to assume an interest in the lumber business and soon afterwards he spent several years in the West. During the Civil War he was a wagon-master and at the close of the war he went to California as a surveyor. In 1870 he returned East and settled down in his native town, Stonington. He engaged in farming on an extensive scale and continued at that occupation until his death, in 1904.

In political life Mr. Williams was most influential and prominent. In 1880 he was state representative from Stonington and during his term of office he served on the military committee. In 1896 he was again elected state representative and during this session he served on the committee on constitutional amendments. He was chairman of the Republican town committee of Stonington for twenty years and chairman of the senatorial committee for a number of years.

Taking an interest in religious matters no less strong than that in public affairs, Mr. Williams was prominent in church matters and

was a deacon in the Mystic Congregational Church and one of its most generous supporters. His generosity was not narrowed to one field of helpfulness and, in 1897, he gave two acres of his estate to the Mystic Industrial Company, in which he was a director.

Elias Williams was a man who was honored and respected for his high standards of honesty and morality, for his clean politics and strict integrity as a business man. He was not only a prosperous farmer, a leader in public affairs and a promoter of public weal, but a man of firm and upright character on which was built his success and from which sprang his worthy influence. Mr. Williams is survived by a wife, Sarah Palmer Williams, whom he married in 1885.

EDWARD WILLIAMS MARSH

MARSH, EDWARD WILLIAMS, banker and manufacturer of Bridgeport, was born in New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 24, 1836, as the son of Daniel Marsh and Charlotte Bliss Williams Marsh. His father, a man of marked business and executive ability, was a merchant, banker, and farmer; director of the Housatonic Railroad Company, president of the First National Bank of New Milford, and a representative of his town in the State Legislature. The family are descendants of William Marsh of Plainfield, Connecticut.

Mr. Marsh passed his early life in the country, where as a strong boy he performed the chores and other duties which usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son. In this formative period of his life he received the careful teachings of his mother, who made a lasting impression upon his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. As his father was a man of means young Marsh was enabled to receive a thorough education before beginning the serious work of life. After attending the public school, he went to the village academy, and later to Alger Institute at Cornwall, Connecticut, leaving that institution when he was sixteen years of age to enter the office of the Housatonic Railroad at the New Milford station, where his father was agent. After remaining in this office for over two years he was employed for a short time in the New Haven freight office. In 1854 he entered the general freight office of Bridgeport, and later he was employed for seven years as clerk in the old hardware store of Thomas Hawley & Company. In August, 1862, when the Civil War had assumed very serious aspects, he enlisted in the 19th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, which afterwards was changed to the Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He remained in the service until the end of the War, returning to Connecticut in August, 1865. Before leaving for the front Mr. Marsh was appointed quartermaster-sergeant on the non-commissioned staff of his regiment. He was stationed for

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Yours Truly
Edward W. Marsh

eighteen months near Alexandria, Virginia, then joined the Army of the Potomac, and later the Army of the Shenandoah. With this army he took part in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. His regiment was then transferred to Petersburg and remained under General Grant until the surrender of Appomattox.

Returning to Connecticut he became engaged with the Spring Perch Company, remaining with it until 1885, when he moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was interested in the gypsum and plaster companies. The following year he returned to Bridgeport and became treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, a position which he still holds. He is now vice-president of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut, vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, and secretary of the Spring Perch Company. He has taken an active part in politics, where his associations have always been with the Republican party. In 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the State House of Representatives, and in 1900 he was a presidential elector, casting his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He has a live interest in the welfare of his community. He is president of the Bridgeport Hospital and vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Potomac, and of the Loyal Legion, State of New York. He is a Congregationalist and deacon in the Second Congregational Church, Bridgeport.

In 1858 Mr. Marsh was married to Amanda Blanden of Burlington, New York. From this first marriage he had one child, who died at the age of four years. In 1888 he was married to Fannie Forrester Hawley. His home in Bridgeport is at No. 928 Main Street. His favorite recreation is travelling. The story of Mr. Marsh's life is that of a successful business man, who has taken an active part in public affairs, and who has always found time to fulfil his duties to his community and to his country.

WILLIAM WARD McLANE

McLANE, DR. WILLIAM WARD, A.M., D.D., PH.D., Congregational clergyman, pastor of Plymouth Church, New Haven, and the author of several well-known religious works, was born in Lewisville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, November 13th, 1846, and is the descendant of Scotch-English ancestors, who were for the most part physicians, merchants, and farmers. On his father's side he is descended from Mordecai McLane and Colonel John McDowell, both Scotchmen, and on his mother's side he is descended from George Fisher, M.D., an Englishman. His father, John McLane, was a farmer by occupation and a man widely respected for his intelligence, honesty, and piety. His wife, Dr. McLane's mother, was Julia Ann Fisher McLane. Her influence was very strong upon his life and his temperament and character are very much like hers.

A fondness for reading and study was one of William McLane's chief traits in boyhood, as well as in later life. He was brought up on a farm and enjoyed good health. His father's ill health gave him much responsibility and he was obliged to earn his own college education. He prepared for college at a high school and a commercial college and then entered Blackburn University of Illinois, where he took his A.B. degree in 1871 and his A.M. degree in 1874. In 1874 also graduated from the Western Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, ranking first in his class, and he followed this period of study with a post-graduate course at Yale University, which led to the Ph.D. degree. Some years later, in 1882, his Alma Mater, Blackburn University, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D.

Though his first work in life was undertaken in undergraduate days, when he supported himself by teaching, Dr. McLane's first work in the ministry, his chosen career, began in May, 1874, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Brownville, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, that is until he was called to a church in Steubensville, Ohio. In 1884 he received a call to his present parish

— Plymouth Church, New Haven, one of the largest, most active, and beautiful churches of the Congregational denomination in this State and a fitting field for his able and earnest ministry.

Dr. McLane is a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, a member of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association, and a member of the advisory committee representing all the societies of the Congregational Churches. He is also a member of a number of local charitable boards. He is the author of three well-known and masterful religious books — "The Cross in the Light of Today," published in 1883, "Evolution in Religion," published in 1892, and "Christ's Conquests," a brochure, published in 1895.

Dr. McLane has been twice married — first to Alice Bovard in 1875, by whom he had two sons, Paul Bovard and John Fisher. She died November 8th, 1878. The present Mrs. McLane was Frances Robinson, whom he married November 18th, 1882, and by whom he has had three sons, Donald Bradford, Stanley Robinson, and William Chester. She is the descendant of distinguished Puritan ancestors. He has formed no fraternal ties. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party.

To young men seeking the basis of success Dr. McLane says, "The best thing is to do to the best of one's ability the work of every day and to be loyal to truth as one sees it and to duty as one knows it."

FREDERICK GREGORY MATHER

MATHER, FREDERICK GREGORY, journalist, editor, and author, of Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 11th, 1844, the son of Samuel Holmes (LL.D.) and Emily W. Gregory Mather. His father was the founder and for a long time the president of the Society for Savings in Cleveland. Mr. Mather's ancestry is most interesting and distinguished on both the paternal and the maternal sides. On the former he is descended from Richard Mather, the first of the name to settle in America, who came to Boston in 1635. He was the father of the early theologian, Increase Mather, and the grandfather of the equally renowned Cotton Mather. It is through Richard's youngest son, Timothy, that the Mathers of the present day are descended. Ozias Mather was a surgeon in the New Hampshire Troops in the War of 1812, and Eleazer Mather was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, while a still earlier paternal ancestor, Joseph Mather of Lyme, Connecticut, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars. Another paternal ancestor, collaterally related, was Jabez Brainard, a captain of Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side Mr. Mather is descended from Henry Gregory, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, late in the seventeenth century. This same line of Gregorys is traceable to the Scottish Kings about the year 800. Mr. Mather's maternal ancestors of later dates number Joseph Gregory, an ensign of New York troops in the Revolutionary War; John Ely of Saybrook, Connecticut, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier; and the Rev. Samuel G. Goodrich, better known as " Peter Parley." In collateral maternal lineage Mr. Mather traces his ancestry back to Charlemagne, through Louis IV, Charles III, Louis II, Charles II, and Louis I, all famous kings of France.

In youth Frederick Gregory Mather received a thorough education and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1867. He spent the following three years studying law in Cleveland, Ohio. He de-

cided, however, to enter the field of Journalism and, in 1874, he became editor-in-chief of the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican.* He remained in that position until 1879, and during that time he spent one year, 1874-1875, as the special representative of the United States Bureau of Education in Canada. In 1879 he became editorial writer for the *Evening Journal* of Albany, New York, and he continued at this work for one year, abandoning it in 1880 for broader and more general journalistic work as the Albany correspondent of a number of different newspapers. In 1893 he added to his responsibilities the editorship of the *Albany Evening Journal Almanac.* He maintained his Albany correspondence work until 1897, and in 1898 he edited and compiled "New York in the Revolution." The success of this work led him to devote his time to independent and more individual literary efforts, and in 1901 he published a supplement to his first work. Quite recently, in 1907, he published his interesting work "Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut in 1776." He is also the author of some valuable original material relating to the War of 1812.

Frederick Gregory Mather has been a prolific writer for journals and over two hundred magazine articles have come from his pen, the earlier ones being illustrated by himself. He has written for such magazines as Harper's, Lippincott's, the Scientific American, the North American Review, the Popular Science Monthly, Outing, St. Nicholas, and many others. He has written many articles for cyclopedias, including the Britannica, Appleton's, and Appleton's Biographical Encyclopedia, and has made a number of important historical, political and genealogical compilations. The latter include a chapter in Gen. James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of New York City" (1892), a chapter in "The Progress of the Empire State" (1907), and several chapters in "Public Service of the State of New York" (1883).

Membership in the following societies and organizations proclaim Frederick Mather's standing and activity in intellectual, journalistic, athletic, social, and academic circles: — the National Geographical Society, the American Copyright League, the Society of American Authors, the Ohio Society, the Albany Society, Dartmouth Alumni Association (all of New York City); the American Canoe Association, of which he is treasurer, the Historical Society of Stamford,

the Graduate Association of Alpha Delta Phi of Albany and Vicinity, the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Connecticut, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, and the Suburban and Yacht Clubs of Stamford.

In 1871 Mr. Mather married Cornelia H. Olcott, who died leaving one daughter, Cornelia Helen, now the wife of Evans S. Kellogg of Schenectady, New York. In 1880 Mr. Mather married his present wife, Alice E. Yager. Mr. and Mrs. Mather make their home at 164 Fairfield Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut, though much of his time is necessarily spent at Albany.

D. H. Morgan

DANIEL NASH MORGAN

MORGAN, DANIEL NASH, merchant, banker, legislator, former Treasurer of the United States, was born at Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 18, 1844. His father, Ezra Morgan, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Sanford) Morgan, and grandson of Zedekiah and Ruth (Dart) Morgan, was a merchant, farmer, banker, and State legislator, a man noted as being eminently judicious, prompt, and thorough, and positively just. He was a representative in the Connecticut Legislature for three terms, justice of the peace for many years, and president of the State Bank at Bethel for an extended term of years. His first ancestor in America was James Morgan, who with his brothers John and Miles Morgan, native of Llandraff, Wales, removed to Bristol, England, in 1617, and sailed from that port in 1636 for Massachusetts Bay Colony, and landed in Boston in April of that year. James Morgan located at Roxbury, where he married Marjory Hill, and in 1650 removed to New London, Connecticut Colony. His brother, Miles Morgan (1616-1699), joined the party of William Pynchon, who started from Roxbury in May, 1636, to explore the western wilderness, and they founded Springfield on the Connecticut River. Ezra Morgan married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Camp) Nash, and a descendant of John Nash, who was the first white male child born in Norwalk, his parents having been among the original settlers of that town in 1651, coming from England at an earlier date. Daniel Nash (1770-1865), the father of Hannah Nash, was a resident of Westport, and known as a sagacious financier and a remarkably vigorous man, who walked forty miles, from New York home, in one day at the age of seventy-four, and lived to be ninety-five years old.

Daniel Nash Morgan was a healthy child and youth, never coming under a physician's care up to the time he reached his majority. This freedom from physical disease was no doubt largely hereditary, and partially due to his life in the country, where he learned to do all kinds of farm work and acquired the habit of constant activity. When

not at work on the farm he was a pupil in the public school, and for a season at Newtown Academy. At thirteen years of age he was a clerk in his father's store. His mother's influence, through precept and example, administered unobtrusively, guided him to a marked degree in every way, intellectually, morally, and spiritually, in spite of a stormy will often exercised in a rebellious way against this ever powerful influence. His school training was much interrupted by demands made upon his skill as a helper on the farm and in the store, but his leisure time was given to reading histories of nations and of men. He found great help in acquiring general information in the weekly political newspapers, and in later life he pronounced the reading of current news as given in the newspapers one of the most powerful educators of youth, and the responsibility of the editor as one of the greatest assumed by man. His school attendance closed when he was sixteen with his graduation at the Bethel Institute and his mercantile apprenticeship was kept up to the date of his reaching legal age. During his minority he curbed his ambition in deference to his parents' wishes, but on reaching his majority he mapped out his future plans for the coming years and he determined to obtain a footing on the same level with men who were doing their best to make a success of life, and fully aware that there was no royal road, he aimed to do his duty wherever placed and however situated. Home influence and that exerted by his contact with his fellow men were potent factors in his own success; he always believing that conscientious, penetrating thinking was invaluable to all seekers after true success, at every stage of life.

In 1865 he became the proprietor of his father's general store in Newtown, trading as D. N. Morgan up to 1866, when it became Morgan & Booth at Newtown Centre, and in 1869 he removed to Bridgeport and was junior partner in the dry goods firm of Birdsey & Morgan, the business continuing under the firm name up to 1879, and for one year then in his own name. He was president of the City National Bank of Bridgeport from January 17th, 1879, to May 26th, 1893, and vice-president and then president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank of Bridgeport 1889-99. He meantime served as Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., from June 1st, 1893, to July 1st, 1897, under appointment of President Cleveland. His service to his native state and adopted city includes

the following offices: Member of the common council of Bridgeport, 1873-74, member of the board of education 1877-78 and again from 1898 to November, 1904, mayor of Bridgeport 1880 and 1884, representative in the Connecticut legislature 1883, state senator 1885, 1886, and 1893, defeated Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut 1898, and defeated candidate of his party for United States Senator in the joint session of the Legislature of 1899. His philanthropic work in connection with the Bridgeport Hospital extended from the time of the first subscriptions to found the institution, first as a member of the building committee, next of the executive committee, then as a director from 1884, and later as vice-president and president from 1891 of the board of directors up to his voluntary resignation in 1899, at which time he was also treasurer of the institution. He was also a member of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of directors for several years. His patriotic affiliations include membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of Connecticut and the vice-presidency of the society from its organization. His business affiliations include membership in and the vice-presidency of the Bridgeport Board of Trade. His fraternal affiliations are with the Corinthian Lodge as Worthy Master of No. 104 Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Hamilton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, and with the Pequonnock Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows from 1876.

Mr. Morgan was married June 10th, 1868, to Medora Hugenen, daughter of the late Hon. William A. and Marietta (Beardsley) Judson of Huntington, and of the three children born of this marriage two are living in 1906, Mrs. Daniel Edwards Brinsmade and William Judson Morgan. Mr. Morgan is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of Trinity parish, Bridgeport, serving as parish clerk thirteen years, junior warden for a short term and as senior warden. He became an enthusiastic and discriminating collector of autographs and autographic documents and he has also made a very extensive collection of newspaper clippings arranged chronologically and the names and dates of papers from which they were taken carefully noted. This work is his recreation.

Speaking to young men Mr. Morgan says: "Thoughtfulness in all that the word implies, from the earliest youth onward; trying

to realize the value of the grand inheritance, to be born, reared, and to live in such an incomparable country as the United States with the unparalleled advantages of this wonderful age; to prize and use the blessings and opportunities of youth and health which with a commendable ambition and a high purpose in life will surely help you win success."

LEWIS SPERRY

SPERRY, LEWIS, senior member of the widely known law firm of Sperry & McLean of Hartford, and late member of Congress, ranks among the foremost in the legal fraternity of Connecticut.

In his veins there is the blood of the Scotch-Irish and the Welsh and of the French Huguenots. Richard Sperry, one of his paternal forbears, came to America in 1643 as a representative of the Earl of Warwick. The land allotted to him in New Haven colony, in the present township of Woodbridge, is still known as Sperry's Farms. Others of his ancestors were Deacon William Gaylord and Matthew Grant, by whom Mr. Sperry has kinship with some of America's best known families. Every war through colonial times down to the Civil War saw ancestors or relations of his doing their duty for their country.

Mr. Sperry's only brother, Gilbert Daniel Sperry, enlisted in Company C, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, and died in the hospital at Forsythe, Mo., May 20th, 1862.

Daniel Gilbert Sperry, Mr. Sperry's father, resided in South Windsor, where he followed the occupation of farmer and hotel keeper. His wife was Harriet Frances (Pelton) Sperry. The son, who was born on January 23d, 1848, lived on the farm until, at the age of thirteen, he was sent to New Haven to get a little better schooling than could be had at home. For, as he evinced a liking for books, his father was desirous that he should receive a careful education. For some time he was in the family of Sidney A. Thomas in New Haven and attended his school. Subsequently he went to Monson Academy, in Monson, Massachusetts, an institution enjoying high repute, where he completed his preparation for college, graduating in 1869. Entering Amherst College that year, he developed a special affinity for

forensics and rhetoric and had won high honors before his graduation with the class of 1873.

Following his college bent, he sought opportunity to prepare himself for the bar. No law firm in Connecticut was better known or held in higher esteem that that of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde of Hartford, and it was Mr. Sperry's particularly good fortune to be enrolled there as a student. Admitted to the bar in March, 1875, he became associated in practice the following year with George G. Sill, late lieutenant-governor of the state, with an office on Main Street. That year he was elected to the Legislature, where he served on the committee on education.

In 1881 he was chosen to fill the office of coroner of Hartford County, a newly created position which he did much to develop. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democratic party for representative from the First Connecticut District in Congress. It had been a strongly Republican district, but Mr. Sperry carried it, and such was his record in Washington that he was renominated and re-elected even in a presidential year when it was presumed, from past history, that the district would be solidly Republican. Thus he served in Congress continuously from 1891 to 1895. As a member of the committees on banking and currency, he occupied an influential position. He was the leader of those of his party who were opposed to the Wilson tariff bill.

On his retirement from Congress, the present law firm of Sperry & McLean was formed, his partner being George P. McLean, former governor of the state. Mr. Sperry has been associated with a number of public enterprises and is now a member of and counsel for the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway Commission, which is throwing across the river at Hartford the largest stone-arch bridge in the world, with boulevards on both sides of the river. In 1902 he was one of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention.

His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sperry married on November 7th, 1878, Elizabeth Ellsworth Wood, daughter of the late Dr. William Wood of East Windsor Hill, a well-known naturalist and descendant of Chief Justice Ellsworth and Oliver Wolcott. They had two children, both of whom are living, Ellsworth and Mary E. Mrs. Sperry died on August 3d, 1900.

On April 6th, 1905, Mr. Sperry married Miss Carrie Tryon Armbruster of Merion, a suburb of Philadelphia. Miss Armbruster was a member of the celebrated Potts family of Pennsylvania, her grandfather, William F. Potts, being the founder of a large iron firm in Philadelphia, which still continues in business.

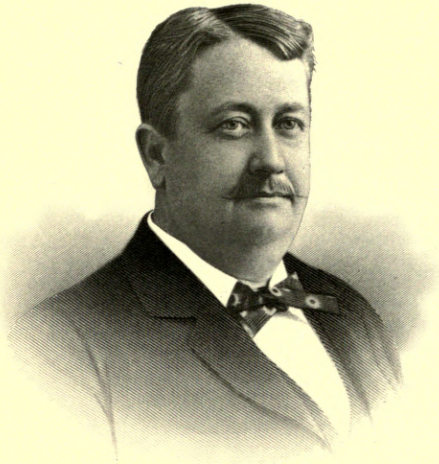
FRANCIS MASON MANNING

MANNING, FRANCIS MASON, grain merchant and bank president of Mystic, New London County, Connecticut, was born in Old Mystic, August 21st, 1822, the son of Dr. Mason Manning and Fanny Hovey Manning. His father was a skillful physician and a close student and was beloved in his community for his sympathetic, genial and modest nature. Mr. Manning's mother died soon after his birth. Going further back in the study of Mr. Manning's ancestry we find it traceable to William Manning, a settler of Cambridge, Massachusetts, previous to 1638, and that his grandson, Samuel Manning, was a leading public man and a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts. A later ancestor, Luther Manning, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and was also selectman and a member of the Legislature.

The early days of his youth Mr. Manning spent in the quaintly beautiful village of Mystic which, as it is both country and seashore, affords many attractions to a growing boy. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield and at the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He then learned the trade of druggist and established himself in the drug business in Mystic in 1846. He carried on the drug business successfully until 1880, when he sold out and became interested in the grain business, which is still his chief personal business interest.

Mr. Manning is president of the Mystic River National Bank, a very old and reliable institution, president of the Elm Grove Cemetery Association, president of the Mystic Oral School, and a trustee of the Mystic and Noank Public Library. In the mercantile, financial and educational life of his town he is a capable and unselfish worker and leader and the many responsible positions that he holds in all these walks of life show the confidence with which his fellow men regard his integrity and ability.

In December, 1847, Mr. Manning married Ann E. Williams. Their only child, John L. Manning, is associated with his father in the grain business. The family home is in Mystic.



Very truly Yours
Fred. A. Rugg

FREDERICK ARTHUR RUGG

RUGG, FREDERICK ARTHUR, a prominent business man of Seymour, Connecticut, was born in Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut, September 10th, 1854. He traces his ancestry back to Thomas Upson who came from England about 1635 and settled in Hartford. Mr. Rugg's parents were Harvey Rugg and Jane M. Terrell. His father was superintendent of the Auger and Bit Department of the New Haven Copper Company. He was a self-reliant man, just, kind, frank, and generous. Mr. Rugg's mother was a woman of great strength of character having a strong influence on her son both morally and intellectually. His early life was passed in a village. When he was six years old his parents moved to Ossining, New York, where he attended the private and public schools, graduating from the latter in 1868. He was a strong, healthy boy, and his great aim was to become a business man. In 1870 his parents removed to Seymour, Connecticut, where Mr. Rugg began work as assistant bookkeeper for Fred. L. Ames, a manufacturer of augurs and bits. The choice of occupation accorded with his own and his parents' wishes. In 1876 Mr. Rugg married Louisa E. James. They have one child, a daughter, who is now living.

In 1879 Mr. Rugg entered the employ of the New Haven Copper Company, of which he was elected treasurer in 1895. He still holds this office. Since 1890 he has been treasurer of the Camp & Rugg Company. In 1903 he became secretary of the Little River Manufacturing Company, and he has been a director in the Ansonia Telephone Company. He was auditor of town accounts for several years and has been treasurer of the school board of Seymour since 1892.

Mr. Rugg is a member of the Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine and other fraternal orders. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was for several years vestryman, collector, and treasurer of Trinity

Church, Seymour. Mr. Rugg has given no special attention to athletics. He finds his ideal recreation in travel. He considers contact with men in active life to be the strongest influence upon his own success and places the next value upon home and private study.

EDWARD HOPKINS JENKINS

JENKINS, EDWARD HOPKINS, Ph.D., chemist, director, and treasurer of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and resident of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, on May 31st, 1850. His father was John Jenkins, a ship owner, farmer and bank president, and at one time state senator; his mother was Chloe Thompson Jenkins.

In boyhood Edward Jenkins lived in a small village. He was fairly strong in body and an active student, taking special interest in the study of natural history. His preliminary education was acquired at Phillips Academy and his academic education at Yale University, where he took his B.A. degree in 1872. He then spent three years in advanced study in science at Yale and another year at Leipzig University in Germany, leading to the degree of Ph.D. in 1876.

Immediately upon the completion of his studies in Germany Prof. Jenkins returned to this country and began his professional work as chemist in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. He served in this capacity until 1882, when he became vice-director of that institution. In 1899 he became director, which office he still holds as well as that of treasurer, which he has held since 1901. From 1897 to 1903 he was chairman of the State Sewerage Commission. He has given his entire life to the science of agricultural chemistry and, aside from membership in the Graduates Club of New Haven, of which he was president for many years, his social relations are solely with associations concerned with that branch of science. He is a member of the Society for Promotion of Agricultural Science, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In politics he is and always has been an adherent of the Republican party. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Perhaps he is best known for his brilliance as a speaker and lecturer, for

in that way he reaches and impresses many minds not otherwise in touch with his scholarly work in science.

Edward Hopkins Jenkins makes his home in New Haven. His wife is Elizabeth Foote Jenkins, whom he married June 18th, 1885. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.

CHARLES GEORGE ROOT

ROOT, CHARLES GEORGE, lawyer, and president of the Laurel Beach Land Company and of the Waterbury Title Company, a resident of Milford, was born in Naugatuck, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 13th, 1855. He is the son of Reuben H. and Laura E. Root.

His first American ancestor was John Root, born in Badby, England, February 26th, 1608, emigrated from there to Farmington, Connecticut, and died in August, 1684. He had eight children.

John Root was also an American ancestor of Elihu Root, the present secretary of state of the United States.

Charles George Root is in the eighth generation and the line of descent is through Stephen Root, who died at Farmington, Connecticut, January 6th, 1717, and had five children: Timothy Root, born in Farmington, Connecticut, about 1681 and died at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1713; married Margaret Seymour, March 20th, 1707, and had three children; Jonathan Root, born in Farmington, Connecticut, December 20th, 1707, and died at Southington, Connecticut, August 17th, 1794. He was married three times, the first wife being Ruth, the second Esther Wadsworth, and the third Susannah Day. He had five children. Amos Root, born in Southington, Connecticut, 1740, and died there May 11th, 1787. He was married twice, the first wife being Lydia Webster, the second Mercy Barnes; he had eight children. Reuben Root, born in Southington, Connecticut, April 23d, 1770, died in New York City about 1800; married Hannah George, whose ancestors were Hollanders and resided at Coxsackie, N. Y.; he had two children: George Root, born in New York City November, 1796, died in Waterbury, September 2d, 1886; married twice, his first wife being Susan Payne, the second Temperance Bronson; he had five children: Reuben H. and George W. by the first wife and Jennie, Edward T., and Harry D. by the second. Reuben H. was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 6th, 1828, and died in Waterbury, January 8th, 1896. He married, April, 1852, Laura E. Penfield, who was of English descent, and had one child, the subject of this article.

The father was a mechanic by trade and a man of great sociability and good nature, who was also possessed of a most excellent memory.

The son, Charles G. Root, was a studious boy, whose delight in books was the chief interest of his early as well as his later life. His boyhood was spent partly in a village and partly in the city. From the time he was fourteen until he was nineteen he was engaged as assistant in a Waterbury library, an occupation which he found most congenial, as it gave great scope for the satisfaction of his taste for reading and learning. At seventeen he began to read the works of Herbert Spencer and thus acquired a broad literary interest which has never abated.

In 1877 he graduated from Yale Law School in preparation for the legal profession, which his recognized proficiency in "Declamation" in public school has led him to adopt. He has practiced law continuously since that time with constantly increasing success and distinction.

The chief interests in Mr. Root's life in addition to his profession have been in politics, public services and the business corporations of which he has been the head. He was a Democrat until Bryan's nomination. In 1891 he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and in 1893 he was state senator, during which office he took an active and valuable part as a member of the prison committee, in the purification and regeneration of the Connecticut State Prison. From 1893 to 1897 he was deputy judge of the district court of Waterbury.

Fraternally Mr. Root is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He attends the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Root, whom he married February 2d, 1880, was Carrie M. Chapin of Bristol, Connecticut. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Root: Mabel F. C., born November 30th, 1880; Josephine L., born October 18th, 1882; Reuben Howard, born August 4th, 1887, and Helen Louise, born March 30th, 1896. Josephine L. married Frank N. Platt of Milford, June 22d, 1904, and died at Milford, November 4th, 1905. Her husband and infant son, Richard Nathan, survive her. The other children are living.

WARREN RICHARD BRIGGS

BRIGGS, WARREN RICHARD, architect, was born in Malden, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, June 6, 1850. His father, Evans Elijah Briggs, son of Evans Briggs, was a machinist and inventor of marked skill and ingenuity. He married Mary Georgianna, daughter of Richard and Mary (Steinrod) Smith of New Brunswick. His first American ancestor was Clement Briggs, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the " Fortune " in 1621 from County Surrey, England. He was married in Dorchester in 1631 to Joan Allen, and their children were Thomas, born 1633; Jonathan, born 1635; John; David, born 1640, and Clement, born 1643. The line of descent is through Ex-Governor George Briggs of Massachusetts (1845 to 1851).

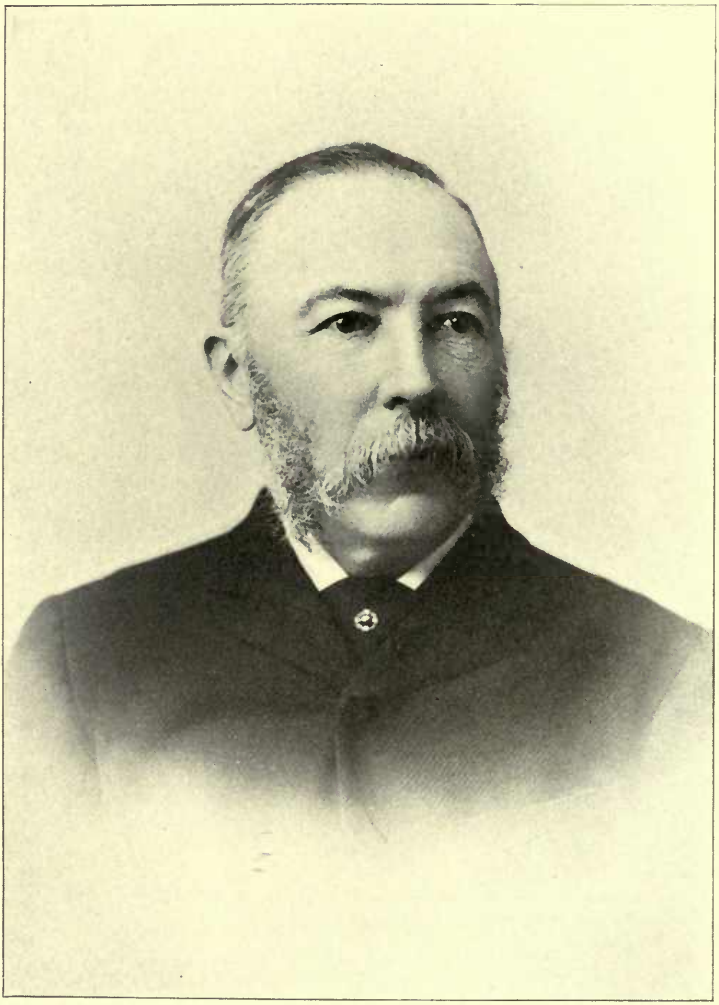
Warren Richard Briggs was brought up in the country, where he enjoyed outdoor sports and the study of mechanics. He was instructed in private schools in the vicinity of Boston and obtained a business training in French's Business College and a technical education at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 1872-75, having previously studied and practiced architecture in the offices of Cummings & Sears and Peabody & Stearns in Boston, 1869-72. He removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1876, where he continues to practice his profession.

Mr. Briggs selected the profession of architecture from his own personal preference; traces his accomplishment of success in this profession to his school training and the influence of his fellow students, aided by his youthful reading of biography and history, which information helped him in his life work. He is a Republican in politics; is fond of fishing, hunting, and golf, each of which proves agreeable recreation. His professional affiliations include: Fellowship and directorship in the American Institute of Architects and the presidency of the Connecticut Chapter of the Institute; treasurer of the Architectural League of New York.

His social affiliations include membership in the Connecticut Historical Society, the Brooklawn Country Club, the Seaside Club, and

the Seaside Outing Club of Bridgeport, and the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club of Canada. He is a foreign member of the Société Anciens Elèves du Jules Andre of Paris. He is the author of "Modern American School Buildings" (1899), and of numerous articles published in the technical journals.

He was married at Bridgeport, February 7, 1882, to Eliza Hawley, daughter of George and Mary (Edmond) Beach, a descendant of Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the New Haven Colony. Mrs. Briggs is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They live in a beautiful home in Stratford, Connecticut, and have two children: Marjory B. and Roger B.



David H. Miller

DAVID HENRY MILLER

MILLER, DAVID HENRY, manufacturer, banker, ex-member of Legislature, military man and the holder of many public offices, of Georgetown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is a native of England, and was born in London on the 12th of August, 1831.

His father was Captain John Hill Miller, a Londoner, who spent his life in the English army and was captain of a company stationed in the West Indies. David H. Miller's mother was Sarah Neville Miller, an English woman.

David H. Miller attended private schools in London until he was twelve years old, during which time his father died and his mother married again. After leaving private school he worked in his step-father's office in London in the day-time and attended night school after office hours. He learned the details of banking and importing and at fourteen came to New York and became cashier in a store there.

He later engaged in the manufacture of show cases in New York and in 1851 returned to London, where he spent a year learning the curled-hair business. He then returned to New York and established himself in that business which he later transferred to Georgetown, Connecticut, where he has been in business for fifty years, during which time he has been active and prominent in all public affairs. He became president and treasurer of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of the Fairfield County National Bank at Norwalk, and still holds these important positions.

A most loyal and unswerving Republican, Mr. Miller has often been chosen for public honors. He was a member of the Legislature in 1881, justice of peace for four years, notary public for thirty-six years and treasurer of the school district for twenty-nine years. At the time of the Fremont Campaign he was one of the organizers of the first Republican club in Georgetown. Before the Civil War he was a member of the New York Washington Grays, and during the War he

was Major of the 23d Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served for thirteen months. He has also been a Staff officer in the Putnam Phalanx and is a member of the James E. Moore Post, No. 18, G. A. R., at Danbury, and a member of the Army and Navy Club of which he was vice-president for three years. He is also past assistant general inspector of the G. A. R. In addition to these business, public and military interests Major Miller has strong fraternal interests. He is a member of Ark Lodge, No. 39, F. and A. M., and has been its secretary for thirty-four years, and he belongs to the Order of Knights Templar, the Pyramid Temple and the Order of Mystic Shrine. His religious ties are with the Episcopal Church. Part of the history of Redding was written by Mr. Miller.

On September 27th, 1855, Mr. Miller married Catharine Welling, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to America in early childhood. Nine children, five sons and four daughters, have been born to them, all of whom are living. The eldest son, Samuel J., is vice-president and secretary of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company; the other children are: Mary C., now Mrs. Joseph S. Gray; David H., Jr., traveling salesman for the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company; Katie W., who remains at home; Louis P., assistant superintendent of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Charles J., manager of the Chicago Plant; Sarah T., now Mrs. William H. Hunter, who is assistant secretary of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Julius W., and Bessie E., who remain at home.

ELLIOT PALMER SKINNER

SKINNER, ELLIOT PALMER, president and treasurer of the Andover Creamery Company, former state representative, and a man of prominence in civic and political affairs, was born in Vernon, Tolland County, Connecticut, November 2d, 1831. His ancestors came from England and were early settlers of Hartford, Windsor, and Bolton, Connecticut. His great-grandfather was Richard Skinner and his grandfather, Zenas Skinner, fought in the Revolution under General Putnam. Elliot Skinner's father, Zenas Bliss Skinner, was a farmer, a school teacher, and a captain of militia. He was a popular and capable man, of decided opinions and firm principles. He died when his son Elliot was very young and left his training in the hands of the mother, Anna Palmer, a worthy woman, who taught her son to be industrious, well-informed, and virtuous.

An industrious, outdoor life on a country farm tended to make the boy, Elliot Skinner, strong, self-reliant, and ambitious. He took care of the live stock and performed many other regular tasks. His education was acquired under many difficulties and consisted of courses at Williston Seminary and Plainfield Academy. He had strong literary tastes and read biography and history with especial appreciation and profit. The study of the life of George Washington was most influential in shaping his ideals and ambitions. He became deeply interested in politics at a very early age and hated slavery and all forms of oppression with great intensity. His early political zeal developed into staunch Republicanism, which has been his life-long political faith.

Having decided upon teaching as the most congenial way of earning the means for a professional career Elliot Skinner became principal of the Franklin Public School in Rahway, New Jersey. His health soon broke down and after an illness of several years it became evident that he must give up teaching for an outdoor occupation and he became a farmer. He has been engaged in agriculture in Andover ever since he took up the calling which his physical condi-

tion demanded and his success as an agriculturist has been great. He is president and treasurer of the Andover Creamery Company, an agent of the Connecticut Humane Society, has been appraiser of state property, school visitor, and in many other ways a leading citizen. He was justice of the peace for many years, and in 1881 and again in 1884 he was state representative. During his first session in the Legislature he served on the finance committee and was chairman of the committee on joint rules, and during his second term was chairman of the committee on fisheries. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a Congregationalist, and was treasurer of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Andover for many years. His work, home life, and public interests absorb his time and thought to the exclusion of social and fraternal ties, and for amusement he enjoys riding and driving rather than club life.

On the ninth of October, 1862, Mr. Skinner married Mary Delia Burnap, daughter of the late Daniel Burnap, Esq. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.

CHARLES E. CHAFFEE

CHAFFEE, CHARLES E., manufacturer and banker, president and treasurer of the Medlicott Company, manufacturers of wool goods, and a man of prominence in town affairs in Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, on June 30th, 1818. His family is of Welsh origin and has furnished several generations of prominent agriculturists in New England. Mr. Chaffee's grandfather was Chadwick Chaffee, a farmer, and his father, Freeborn M. Chaffee, was also a farmer and a participant in the War of 1812. Mr. Chaffee's mother was Betsey Leonard Chaffee.

After an ordinary district school education Mr. Chaffee began his work in life at seventeen at the humble task of sorting wool in a mill near his home. His conscientious mastering of this humble work and of all the other stages in the woolen industry made him what he now is, one of the ablest manufacturers and one of the best judges of wool in New England. At twenty he left home to take employment in the Rockville mills, where he remained six years. His close and constant work had so impaired his health that he was obliged to change his occupation to one of a more healthful nature and he returned to his native town, Monson, and worked at farming for the two subsequent years. When he resumed his chosen employment it was in the Enfield Stockinet mill in Thompsonville.

In 1863 Mr. Chaffee engaged in the woolen manufacturing business in partnership with Mr. Medlicott in a small mill in Windsor Locks and went to England to select machinery for the equipment of this new industry. Four years later the business was reorganized into a joint stock company with Mr. Chaffee as one of the chief stockholders, though he resigned at that time from an active interest in the management and became engaged in the tinware business for himself. The Centennial Year 1876 brought financial failure to the Medlicott Company and Mr. Chaffee was appointed assignee. He got control of the stock and the management of the business and developed it

rapidly into a flourishing, efficient and lucrative industry. The Company now employs several hundred hands, exports its products to all parts of the United States and has the reputation of paying the largest wages of any industry of its kind in America. That such a business has been rebuilt and developed from the ashes of a defunct industry is a monumental tribute to Mr. Chaffee's sagacity, indefatigable energy and thorough management. This achievement might well have occupied the lifetime of one man, but Mr. Chaffee has found time for many other interests in his long, fruitful life.

Mr. Chaffee is vice-president of the Windsor Locks Bank, president of the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point Bridge and Ferry Company, director in J. R. Montgomery and Company, and was a director in the Mercantile Bank in Hartford. He has been at different times selectman for four terms and assessor for five years. He is a zealous and devoted member of the Congregational Church and a conscientious and liberal philanthropist. In his youth he served for some time in the state militia and he has always maintained a lively interest in all patriotic causes. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall of Windsor Locks is his gift to the local post of the Grand Army as a memorial to the heroes of the Civil War.

In May, 1839, Mr. Chaffee married Abilena Dunbar. The three children born of this marriage died in infancy and Mr. Chaffee's family consists of one adopted daughter. Their home is at Windsor Locks, where Mr. Chaffee at the ripe age of eighty-eight keeps up his lively interest in business and his faithful interest in the public welfare.

Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

William F. J. Boardman

WILLIAM FRANCIS JOSEPH BOARDMAN

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS JOSEPH, genealogist, retired merchant, and manufacturer, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 12, 1828. He traces his ancestry back through seven generations to Samuel Boreman, who came from Claydon near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, and settled in Ipswich in 1638, and in Wethersfield in 1640. This Samuel Boreman was deputy to the General Court for thirty-four sessions, and was in many other ways a prominent colonist, serving as assessor and constable and in other public capacities. In all the intervening generations of descent from Samuel to William F. J. Boardman there were men of stability and prominence. The line of descent is as follows: Samuel Boreman, 1615-1673; Samuel Boreman, 1648-1720; Joseph Bordman, 1695-1771; Levi Bordman, 1739-1782; Joseph Simeon Boardman, 1780-1827; William Boardman, 1805-1887; William Francis Joseph Boardman, 1828- .

Mr. Boardman's father was William Boardman, a printer, editor, and publisher of books and newspapers, a manufacturer of coffee and spices, and head of the firm, which carried on an extensive import business. He was a man of exceptional intelligence, honesty, and fidelity, and these traits placed him so high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen that he received many honors at their hands. In 1852 he represented Wethersfield in the legislature, and in that same year he was county commissioner. He was State Prison director and held a number of town offices.

Mr. Boardman's mother was Mary Francis Boardman, a strongly influential factor in his moral and spiritual development. On her side he traces his lineage to Robert Francis, who settled in Wethersfield before 1651. Her line of descent was as follows: Robert Francis, 1629-1712; John Francis, 1658-1711; John Francis, 1684-1749; John Francis, 1744-1824; a Captain in the War of the Revolution, Daniel Francis, 1770-1837; Mary Francis, 1803-1884.

Wethersfield has been the home of the Boardmans since the founder of that family in America settled there in Colonial times, and William F. J. Boardman spent the first twenty-one years of his life in that town. He attended the Wethersfield Academy and graduated from that institution in 1846. He worked on a farm in summer, and studied in the winter time. He was naturally a lover of books and found the greatest help and pleasure in reading history. In October, 1846, he entered his father's coffee and spice manufactory in Wethersfield, and four years later, when the business was moved to Hartford, he purchased a third interest in the concern and later assumed the responsibility of the financial management of the business. The firm became William Boardman and Son, and in 1853, when his brother, Thomas Jefferson Boardman, entered the firm, it became William Boardman and Sons. In 1888 Mr. Boardman's precarious physical condition necessitated his retirement from active connection with the firm, which is now and has been, since 1897, The William Boardman and Sons Company, Incorporated. Mr. Boardman was a responsible factor in the development of this large business for forty-two years, and his career as a merchant was as successful and exemplary as it was long.

Before leaving active business life Mr. Boardman sought to repair his health by traveling abroad, and he visited England, Scotland, and France. Although he has never fully regained his health, Mr. Boardman has had many active interests in business and genealogical work since his retirement from the mercantile business. He has been interested in real estate, in owning and running vessels, and in various political, social, patriotic, and intellectual organizations to which he belongs. His office holding, however, belongs to the period preceding his retirement from business. He was a member of the Common Council in 1863, an original member of the Putnam Phalanx in 1859, and a director in the State Bank of Hartford in 1861. He has also been interested in the Hartford and New York Steamboat Company, the Merrick Thread Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the Hudson River Water Power and Paper Company of Mechanicsville, New York. In politics he is a Gold Democrat and in religious creed a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and in this society he occupies the position of genealogist,

of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Topsfield Historical Society of Topsfield, Massachusetts, the Ipswich Historical Society of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and the Wethersfield Society Library.

It is as a genealogist and antiquarian that Mr. Boardman finds his chief interest and pleasure in his riper years, and he has done some very valuable and important work along these lines. He did the earlier part of the investigation for the "Boardman Genealogy," published in 1895, and furnished the means for its publication. He is the author of the "Francis-Goodrich-Boardman Genealogy," the "Memorial of William Boardman and Mary Francis," and published the "Wethersfield Inscriptions." His latest works are the "Ancestral Records of William Francis Joseph Boardman" and the "Ancestry of Jane Maria Greenleaf."

Mr. Boardman married, January 7, 1852, Jane Maria Greenleaf, daughter of Dr. Charles Greenleaf and Electa Toocker of Hartford. She died August 20, 1899. They have one son, William Greenleaf Boardman, of Hartford, born June 29, 1853, who with his wife, Eliza Fowler Root, and two children, Cedric Root and Dorothy Root, reside at No. 10 Marshall Street.

WILLIAM BOYD SPENCER

SPENCER, WILLIAM BOYD, president and treasurer of the Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Company, was born in New York City, November 5th, 1872. He is the son of Theodore Parsons Spencer, a farmer, and of Josephine Boyd Spencer, a woman of great piety who has done much toward developing her son's spiritual nature. Through his father Mr. Spencer may trace his ancestry to the historic John Alden.

A farmer's boy, young William Spencer had plenty of the usual farm tasks to perform. His youth was spent in the country and his education was confined to the most rudimentary branches, and was for the most part acquired through home study and practical experience. He was an omnivorous reader and took keen pleasure in reading biography and fiction. The Bible was his most used book and was a constant source of inspiration and helpfulness as well as a lasting educational benefit.

The real business of life began for young Mr. Spencer when he left the farm to engage as clerk in a manufacturing establishment. He worked as clerk with the Bridgeport Elastic Web Company for eleven years, at the end of which he became a clerk for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company with whom he remained for one year. In 1902 he became president and treasurer of the Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Company which position still engages his chief business interest.

When the concern with whom Mr. Spencer was employed for eleven years as a clerk was sold to a combination and the factory closed, he felt that his years of service there had been quite largely spent for naught, for the possibilities of securing employment in a similar line were very small. But the door of opportunity opened four years ago when he decided to become identified with the newly formed Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Company, at that time a very small and struggling concern, with a capital investment of only a few thousand dollars, an insignificant output, and its product quite

unknown to the trade at large. Since then the business has developed into one of importance and strength. Its output now is over two and one-half million yards a year of high grade goods; its product is distributed to all parts of the country and across the sea; the reputation of its goods is among the best; and its standing in the trade for honorable and square-dealing is second to none. As president of the company Mr. Spencer has had the active management of the business in his hands, and results have shown that he has "made good." The eleven years of clerkship, which at one time seemed to have been spent without much profit, are now looked back upon with keen interest and satisfaction because they are seen to have been the stepping-stones to larger opportunities and greater responsibilities.

Mr. Spencer is a man of comparatively few ties and interests in either the business or social world, preferring to concentrate his efforts upon one line of business and being content with home life and simple recreations instead of complicated fraternal interests. He prefers the reading of good literature and out-door recreations to the pleasures of club life. He is a loyal Republican and has served on the Bridgeport Board of Trade. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Church and is active in Y. M. C. A. work. His home is at 127 Sherwood Avenue, Bridgeport. Mrs. Spencer was Anna Colfax Benedict, whom he married in September, 1901.

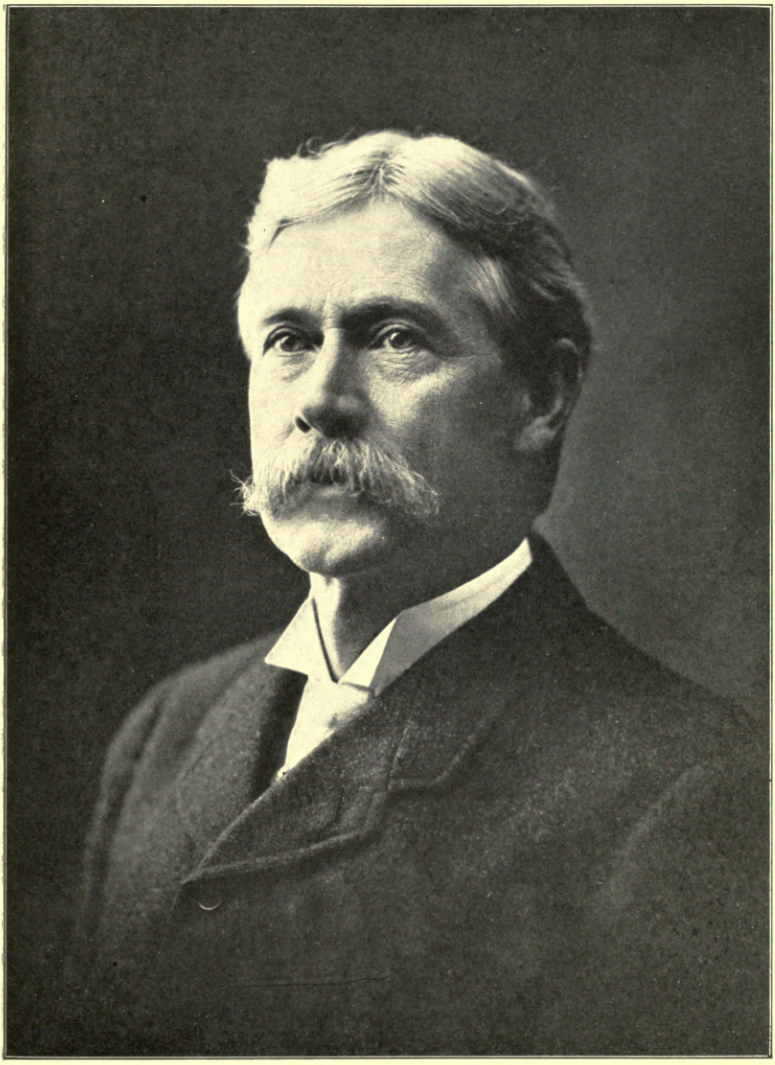
"Temperance, absorbing work and high ideals" are the essentials of true success in life according to Mr. Spencer's way of thinking. These very qualities coupled with natural ability have enabled him to win high position and respect while still a young man.

EDWARD ELIAS BRADLEY

BRADLEY, EDWARD ELIAS, manufacturer, was born in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, on the fifth day of January, 1845. He is the son of Isaac Bradley, who was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and Abigal Knowles (Hervey) Bradley. His father was noted in his community for his energy and honesty. General Bradley is at present a resident in the city of his birth, and his ancestors were among the original settlers of the colony of New Haven. His earliest ancestor in this country was Captain William Bradley, who was one of a family of that name in the town of Bingley on the river Aire in the west of Yorkshire, England. They were all Cromwell people and ardent Dissenters. William Bradley took the oath of fidelity in the city of New Haven in 1644. General Bradley's father was one of the famous "minute men" in New Haven during the war of 1812, and his great-great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was the Rev. Ebenezer Dibble, a missionary of the Church of England, who came to Stamford, Connecticut, in the eighteenth century and was esteemed for his integrity of character and laborious work in the missionary field.

General Bradley, as a boy, was robust and healthy. The first ten years of his life were spent in the city. He then lived for five years in the country, at the end of which time he returned again to the city. He was particularly fond of reading and study, and though obliged to work on a farm summers his tastes were those of a student. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, and at fifteen he was compelled to give up school and go to work.

He began his active business life in 1860 as a shipping clerk in the employ of the New Haven Wheel Company. His rise in the business to which he has devoted most of his life is shown in the fact that he remained with the same concern during nearly his entire business career, rising step by step from his original position to that of president and general manager. He retired from active business life in 1904.



Edward O. Bradley

In addition to his connection with the New Haven Wheel Company, General Bradley has been the president of the Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company, also of the News Publishing Company, the Charles W. Scranton Company, brokers, of New Haven, the New England Dairy Company, president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce from 1901 to 1903, president of the Governor's Staff Association of Connecticut, president of the Defenders' Monument Association, which has in hand the raising of funds for the erection of a defenders' monument to commemorate the successful defence at West River made by the citizens at the time of the invasion of New Haven by the British in 1779, vice-president of the Young Men's Institute, a director in the New Haven County National Bank, a director of the Red River Valley Cattle Company, which owns 718,000 acres of land in New Mexico and a herd of over 30,000 cattle and 1,000 horses, and also a director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He served as a member of the House in the Connecticut Assembly during the Sessions of 1882-83, was a member of the Senate in 1886, and in the fall of that year was the Democratic party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, receiving nearly 2000 more votes than his leading opponent, but was not elected as the State Constitution then required, for election, a majority over all other candidates for the same office. This threw the election into the General Assembly, a majority of which being of a different political faith, seated the candidate of its party. He was a Commissioner of Public Parks in New Haven from 1888 to 1901. He has also taken an active part in the military life of his native state, enlisting in the New Haven Grays as a private in 1861, was elected their captain in 1866, holding that position at the time of the famous celebration of the Semi-centennial of the Company; colonel of the Second Regiment in 1869, in which capacity, acting under orders of the Adjutant General of the state, he commanded the troops which captured a large number of New York roughs who had come to Charles Island, in the town of Milford, to hold a prize fight; served as Paymaster General of the Connecticut National Guard from 1876 to 1878 and as Adjutant General of the state forces from 1893 to 1895. He is president of the New Haven Gray's Association, which includes all past and present members of the Company. He is a member of the New Haven Country Club,

and is otherwise prominent socially in New Haven. He is also a member of the New York Army and Navy Club.

General Bradley is an Episcopalian and is closely identified with the work of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he is a warden. He is a trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, founded in 1794, and located in Cheshire, and is also a director of the Missionary Society of the Diocese of Connecticut. In politics he is a Democrat and voted the party ticket most of his life, till the silver issue of 1896 compelled him to protest, and he then joined the Gold Democratic wing of the party and was nominated for Mayor by it. He takes great pleasure in shooting, fishing, walking, driving and boating, but has never given any special attention to athletics. From the experiences he has had in life, which are those of a self-made man, General Bradley believes that constant reliability (which he says includes energy, honesty, good habits and always keeping promises) does the most to strengthen the ideals of young men.

General Bradley was married April 26th, 1871, to Mary Elizabeth Kimberly, a direct descendant of Thomas Kimberly, who came from London, England, to New Haven with the first settlers in 1638. They have three children: Edith Mary, Bertha Kimberly, now Mrs. Edward N. Loomis, and Mabel Louise.

HOBART AUGUSTUS WARNER

WARNER, HOBART AUGUSTUS, bank president, retired manufacturer, and prominent town official of Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Thomaston (same county), May 16th, 1832. He is in the eighth generation of descent from John Warner, an early colonial settler, and also traces his ancestry to Capt. James Warner, a Revolutionary officer. Mr. Warner's parents were Josiah and Sophia Boardman Warner. His father was a mechanic by trade and in character an honest, consistent Christian, and was very temperate in habits and tastes. The mother was a woman of a deeply religious character and pure mind and her influence was particularly effective in her son's moral and spiritual development. The boy Hobart was full of vigor and ambition, ready to work and eager in the enjoyment of all boy's sports. His education was limited to that afforded by the common schools of his home town and was concluded when he was but twelve years old. At that early age he went to work at farming for a season, but afterwards worked as a mechanic and at manufacturing.

The clock making industry afforded the best and most practical opportunity to a boy bred in the town of Thomaston and it was natural that Hobart Warner, the son of a Thomaston mechanic, should seek his first employment in the Seth Thomas Clock Company. He soon became so skillful in his work that he was offered the position of foreman of the movement department of the Manross Brothers Company at Forestville. At the age of twenty he went to Bristol to be foreman in the S. E. Root Clock Company, where he remained until his retirement from active business life.

Since residing in Bristol Mr. Warner has held many important town offices, having been selectman for a period of six years and at various times grand juror, registrar of voters, assessor, and chairman of the Republican town committee. He is now president of the Bristol Savings Bank, an office which he has held for the past seven years.

He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Congregational Church. He heartily enjoys and advocates all sorts of outdoor sports as the best means of preserving bodily vigor and fitting one for active business life.

Mr. Warner is a widower and his family consists of two children. Mrs. Warner was Mary A. Woodruff of Southington, whom he married in 1857. Home influences have always been the strongest upon his life and he believes that the strongest of all incentives to success came to him with the blessings and responsibilities of fatherhood.

The greatest regret and handicap in Mr. Warner's career he deems to have been the lack of a broader education. He advises young men to "make the most of your opportunities to secure an education. Be sober, truthful and honest. If possible keep out of debt and put some of your surplus in the savings bank each month. If you cannot speak well of a person keep silent."

ARTHUR CANFIELD WHEELER

WHEELER, ARTHUR CANFIELD, manufacturer, bank director, ex-mayor, and prominent Mason of Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born, brought up and educated in that town and has made it the center of his business and civic and personal interests through his mature life. His ancestors came from Wales to America in Colonial times and his parents were Charles H. and Anna Eliza Canfield Wheeler. His father was a teacher and served his town as selectman and a member of the school board. The mother was a woman of high ideals which greatly influenced her son's moral life and attitude. He was born August 26th, 1856, and as soon as he was old enough he attended the public schools of Norwalk, which furnished his only education. He read a great deal and found biographies the most interesting literature.

At fourteen Arthur C. Wheeler went to work in the office of a straw hat factory in Norwalk and received gradual promotions in that industry until, at the age of thirty-two, he became proprietor of a large concern for the manufacture of straw hats. The company with which he started out in 1870 as office boy was known as John P. Beatty and Brothers. The Enterprise factory now on Butler Street is owned and managed by A. C. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler is also a director in the National Bank of Norwalk, in the Fairfield County Savings Bank, the Hour Publishing Company, and the Norwalk Hospital. He is a Republican in politics and in 1895 and 1896 he was mayor of the city of Norwalk. He has served as a member of the city school board for many terms and as acting school visitor for eight years. In 1902 he was made Grand Master of Masons and he is Grand Patriarch of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Norwalk Club, the Knob Outing Club of Norwalk, and of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. Baseball, tennis, and walking engage his active interest and afford his chief recreations. He unites with the Episcopal Church in creed and religious activity. He believes that hard work,

determination, high moral standards and high ideals in general, together with the cultivation of a cheerful disposition are the surest stepping stones to success. His own hard work began in childhood and his cultivation of these other qualities has brought success that not only came correspondingly early, but is of great measure.

In June, 1880, Mr. Wheeler married Susie Cousins, who became the mother of two sons, one, Earnest Cousins, now a Senior at Yale, and the younger, Harold Arthur, a student at the Norwalk High School.

Samuel J. Bryant

SAMUEL JOSHUA BRYANT

BRYANT, SAMUEL JOSHUA, Congregational clergyman, business man, lawyer, and jurist, was born in West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 26th, 1851. His father, Sidney Bryant, was a minister of the Congregational Church, a man noted for guilelessness and the possessor of a sunny temperament. He married Harriet Warner, daughter of Joshua and Mary Douglass Lord of Canaan, New York, and the son inherited the English blood of the Bryants and the Scottish blood of the Douglas clan.

Samuel Joshua Bryant was a robust child, fond of anything in the line of sport, was taught industry through hard work on a farm when thirteen and fourteen years of age and his experiences of plowing with a double team and of "sugaring off," in the woods in early spring, alone, constituted the chief retrospective incidents of his life that in later years he recounts with pride. His mother, the oldest of ten children, whose father was a very prominent and Godly man, and whose mother was a Douglas, was by inheritance and training a strong personality and stamped her character on the son, and in a measure subdued his inordinate love for play, so as not to prevent his pursuing his daily tasks at school. Although wealth was never present in his boyhood home he received the training and culture that the country parsonage furnishes. He had large experience in teaching in the district schools in Ohio during the winter vacations while pursuing his college studies, and later more advanced work in Vermont. He was graduated at Oberlin College, A. B., 1873, and at the Divinity School of Yale University in 1876. While a student of theology he named as his most helpful books, the writings of Neander, especially his Life of Christ and all his voluminous works on Church History.

He began his professional career as a clergyman July 1st, 1876, when he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church of South Britain, Connecticut. His choice of a profession was largely determined by his mother, who desired that he should be a clergyman. He served the church at South Britain for eight years, resigning his

pastorate July 1st, 1884. In speaking of this period of his life Mr. Bryant says: "Circumstances over which I had no control caused my leaving the pastorate after eight years of delightful experience and useful service. It was a sore trial to give up a chosen calling in the height of youth and success, and in doing it my greatest comfort was the saying of Dr. Leonard Bacon, one of my teachers whom I revere, viz.—'The Lord calls men out of the ministry as well as into it.' The cares of a large family including parents of self and wife were more than I could attend to and be faithful to the duties of a pastor. If this was not a Divine call to leave the ministry, it practically amounted to the same thing." He accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of Maltby, Stevens & Curtiss Company at Wallingford, Connecticut, in October, 1884, and remained with the company up to 1891, when he formed the real estate and insurance firm of Bryant & Main in West Haven, Connecticut, and the firm was dissolved in 1895, when, having pursued a course in law at Yale Law School, he was admitted to the bar June, 1895, and began practice as counselor-at-law in New Haven, Connecticut. He has served as Judge of the Orange Town Court since April, 1895, was a member of the School Board, burgess of the Borough Board, borough assessor, representative in the Connecticut Legislature in 1890, and member of the State Constitutional Convention. As a Mason he has held office as master of Blue Lodge, commander of New Haven Commandery, and grand commander of Knights Templar of Connecticut. He is also a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, of the Knights Templar Club, and of the Adirondack League Club, of which he serves on the board of trustees. He has served the First Congregational Church of West Haven as a deacon and as treasurer for a number of years. He was married May 23d, 1876, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of David A. and Elizabeth Tyler of New Haven, and of the four children born of this marriage two are now living: Harriet Elizabeth, now the widow of Howard W. Thompson, former cashier of Tradesmen's National Bank, and Douglas Lord, a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, class of 1903.

To young men Mr. Bryant from his standpoint says: "I prize most my experience on the farm and as a teacher of country schools. One who can successfully govern an ideal country school is fit to rule an Empire."

CRANSTON BRENTON

BRENTON, REV. CRANSTON, M.S., professor of English literature in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and one of the most energetic and eloquent clergymen and preachers in the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, was born in Jamaica, Queens Borough, New York, November 20th, 1874. He is of English and Scottish descent and traces his ancestry in this country to Governor William Brenton, deputy-governor and governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (1663-1699), Governor John Cranston, governor of Rhode Island (1678-1680), Governor Samuel Cranston, governor of Rhode Island (1698-1727), and to Governor Roger Williams, the renowned settler, governor, and divine. Professor Brenton is the son of Benjamin Jahleel Brenton, a business man in New York City, who has held various positions of responsibility and trust in Jamaica and is honored for his business integrity, his conscientious citizenship, and his scholarly intellect. His wife, Professor Brenton's mother, was Orvetta Hall before her marriage, and her strength of character and mental vigor have always exerted strong moral and intellectual influence upon her son.

A strong constitution, ennobling home influences, and the best educational advantages opened wide opportunities to Cranston Brenton in his early youth, and he was eager and responsive in making the most of each one of them. He was studious, and his early tastes inclined to scholarly habits and centered upon mechanics and literature. His early school days were spent in the home town — Jamaica. His interest in science led him to take a course in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, after which he matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1896, where he received his B.S. degree in 1899. Between the periods of preparatory and college training, Professor Brenton had a business experience involving the assuming of much responsibility that has since proved valuable to him in many ways.

This was from 1891 to 1896, when he was superintendent of a manufacturing establishment in New York City.

Professor Brenton entered Trinity with the intention of studying medicine later and making a specialty of surgery, but decided, before the completion of his college course, to enter the ministry. With this end in view, he became a student at the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, where he acquired "a broad conception of religion and an appreciation of modern religious thought." At Berkeley, although his previous training had been purely scientific, he completed the full three years' course in two years and was graduated with a high standing in 1901, in which year he was ordained to the diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Chauncey Bunce Brewster, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Brewster in the following year. In 1902 Professor Brenton received the degree of Master of Science, in course, from Trinity College.

From 1901 to 1904 Professor Brenton was first minister in charge and then rector of All Saints Memorial Church in New Milford, Connecticut. In 1904 he received a call from his Alma Mater, Trinity College, to be assistant professor of English, and since 1906 he has been professor of English in Trinity. Though he has had no parish since accepting this chair, he has been active in ministerial work in the College and in and around Hartford, and is much sought after as a preacher and public speaker and lecturer. The English department is one of the strongest at Trinity and the proffer of that chair to a man as young as Cranston Brenton is a telling tribute to his scholarship.

Professor Brenton is a member of the college fraternity of Delta Psi, and of the patriotic Society of Colonial Wars. In politics he is a Democrat by inheritance, but votes an Independent ticket. As a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church he follows the sound theology of that body with a zeal and fruitfulness bred of a happy combination of youthful vigor and mature judgment. As a preacher and lecturer he is magnetic, forceful, lucid, positive, earnest, and eloquent, and whether in the pulpit or the classroom the matter and manner of his remarks always bespeak the most favorable consideration and bear testimony to a thorough understanding and a careful and original treatment of his subject.

In June, 1901, Cranston Brenton married Elizabeth Alden Curtis, daughter of Dr. Jonathan S. Curtis of Hartford, herself a scholar and writer of unusual talent and ability. Professor and Mrs. Brenton have one child, a son, born in 1906.

JOHN CHAPIN BRINSMADE

BRINSMADE, JOHN CHAPIN, principal of the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut, is a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from Wales about 1640, and was prominent in the early history of Springfield, Massachusetts, and also of John Brinsmade, who came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1637. Mr. Brinsmade's father was William Bartlett Brinsmade of Springfield, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1840 and a civil engineer, a pioneer in New England railroading and a railroad superintendent. His mother was Charlotte Blake Chapin, a woman of noble character, whose influence on the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son was strong.

Mr. Brinsmade was born in Springfield, April 24th, 1852, and his early days were spent in that city and in Washington, Connecticut, where he went to continue his preparatory studies at the Gunnery School, after having attended private schools in his native town. Entering Harvard College in 1870, he was graduated in the class of 1874. Throughout his youth he was fairly robust and exceedingly fond of out-door sports, particularly baseball, at which he was an adept. He would rather play than do "chores" about the house, as he was required to do in the good old New England fashion, but he found abundant time for both after all, for his book tasks came easy to him and no especially great number of hours were required for him to keep up with his studies.

The Gunnery, under the principalship of F. W. Gunn of honored memory, had won a name for itself throughout the land. Upon Mr. Brinsmade's graduation from Harvard, he accepted a position in the institution as teacher, coming once more under the kindly influence of its beloved principal. After two years, on October 4th, 1876, he married Mr. Gunn's daughter, Miss Mary Gold Gunn, and in 1881 succeeded to the principalship. Mr. Gunn had taught his boys to love sport and to love study, developing their instinct to discriminate as to the proportion between play and work, and inculcating in them

John C. Brinsmade

above all the spirit of manliness and patriotism. In his early days as a pupil and later as a teacher, Mr. Brinsmade had become imbued with these ideas, and the deeply interested graduates and friends of the Gunnery feel that the first master's mantle fell upon worthy shoulders. The men of today who climb the old Litchfield County hills to revisit the happy scenes of their youth, find the same cordial welcome, the same atmosphere of learning adapted to wideawake, joyous youth. Mr. Brinsmade has had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Highly esteemed by his fellow citizens of the quaint old town, he has served them as representative in the General Assembly, in the session of 1893, and again as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1902. In politics he is a Republican. His religious denomination is the Congregational. As the years go by he loses none of his fondness for sport and while he may not run the bases as boldly as he once did, he gets recreation and ozone in pursuit of the golf ball. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Litchfield County University Club and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

BENJAMIN HIEL BRISTOL

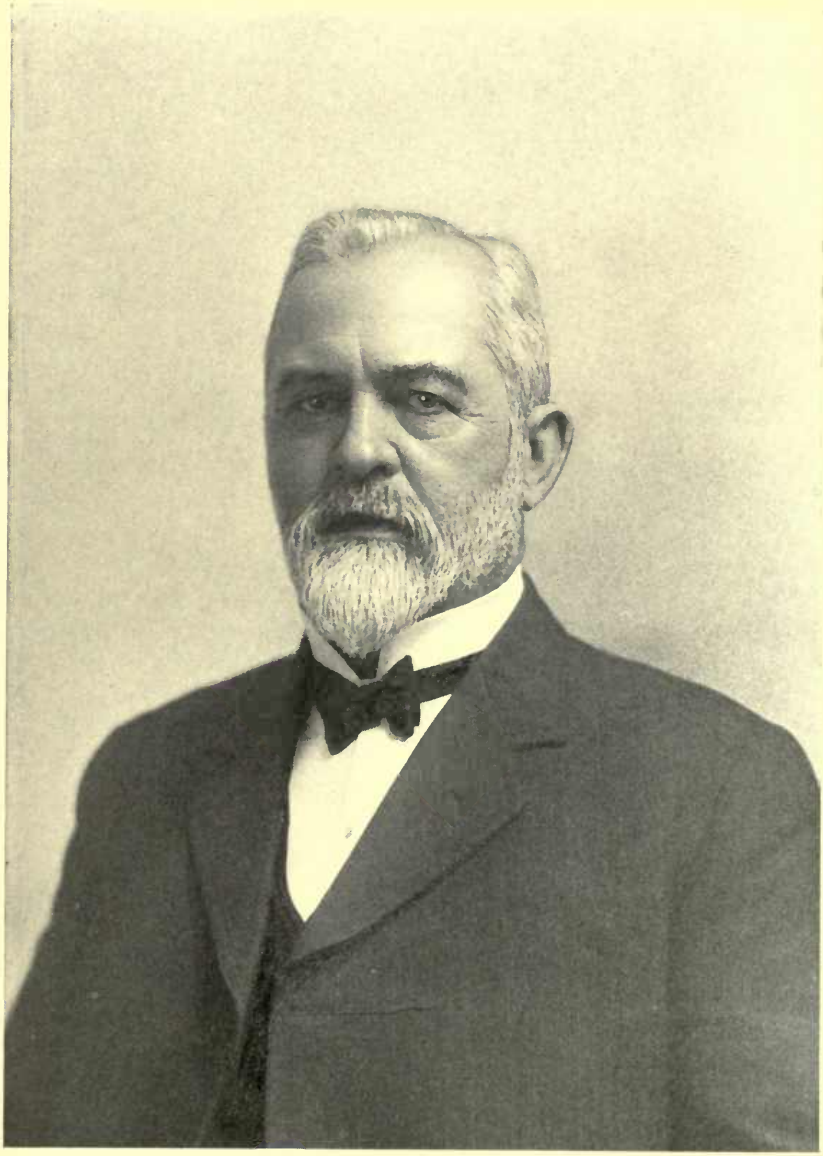
BRISTOL, BENJAMIN HIEL, one of Connecticut's progressive manufacturers and mechanics, the head of the Bristol Company of Waterbury, manufacturers of recording instruments, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, June 19, 1837, the son of Hiel and Anna Chastina (Potter) Bristol. He is descended from Henry Bristol, an early settler of the New Haven Colony, who died in 1695. The line of descent is through Daniel, who was born May 4, 1671, and died May 15, 1728.

Richard, son of Daniel, who was born October 18, 1708, and died in 1791.

Nathan, son of Richard, was baptised on March 3, 1752, at Milford. On his tombstone standing at present in the old cemetery at Milford, is inscribed, "Died April 25th, 1826, aged seventy-five years." He married Anna, daughter of Jesse Lombard, whose tombstone is also in the old Milford cemetery. He was a soldier in the Revolution and fought in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Nehemiah, a son of Nathan, married Lorania Down, June 3, 1798. On his tombstone in the old Milford cemetery is inscribed, "Died May 30th, 1832, aged sixty-two years."

Mr. Bristol's father, Hiel Bristol, was a blacksmith by trade, a most industrious worker and devoted Christian, who gave zealous support to the Baptist Church. He moved from Milford to Newtown and thence to Naugatuck, where Benjamin was born.

The future manufacturer, Benjamin Bristol, was brought up and educated in the village of Naugatuck and supplemented his simple educational opportunities by general reading at home. He was taught strict attention to regular duties and business principles at an early age and learned lasting lessons of industry and temperance in these youthful labors. Anything concerning machinery was most interesting to him and this keen personal interest in his work brought him rapid success.



B. H. Bristol

He entered the employ of Platt Brothers in 1860 and soon became foreman of their factory at Platt's Mills and he remained in that position until 1900. Meanwhile, in 1890, the Bristol Company was started in Waterbury by the father and sons for the manufacture of Recording Instruments and Steel Belt Lacing. From a most modest beginning, the concern has grown to large proportions and now occupies commodious and well equipped factories, shipping instruments to all parts of the world and finding eager markets for their excellent products. The company has an office in New York and Chicago, beside the home office in Waterbury. Bristol's recording pressure and vacuum gauges, voltmeters, ammeters and watt meters, and recording thermometers are in universal use and rank among the most valuable, successful and ingenious inventions of practical use today. These instruments have received medals at the Columbian, Paris and St. Louis Expositions and are in high repute in the world of mechanics. The metal belt fastener manufactured by the company and designated by them as Bristol's Steel Belt Lacing is made in designs for all kinds of belts and it enjoys a world-wide reputation and market on account of its efficiency. It is through the efforts and ability of Benjamin Hiel Bristol and his sons that the Bristol Company takes this high and useful position among the manufacturing industries of the day.

A quiet, industrious, single-minded man, Mr. Bristol has given his time to his work to the exclusion of politics. He votes the Republican ticket as a rule, though he often feels impelled to become "independent." He is a member of the Congregational Society of Naugatuck and he also affiliates with the Masons and the Knights Templar, being a member of Shepard's Lodge of Naugatuck and Clark Commandery of Waterbury. He is fond of travel and an enthusiastic automobilist. His winter home is in Naugatuck and his summer home is at Middlebury, Connecticut.

Mr. Bristol has been married three times: in 1858 to Pauline S. Phelps, who died in 1877; in 1878 to Mary E. Russell, who died in 1897. The present Mrs. Bristol was Sarah Justine Milligan of Illinois, whom he married June 11, 1902. He has six children, all by his first wife:—William Henry, whose biography is given in this work, Franklin Benjamin, Sarah A. A., Bennet Beri, Edgar Hiel and Bertha Pauline.

The surest success according to Mr. Bristol's idea will come to those who "preserve body and mind sound, with self-reliance and an honest purpose in life."

DAVID ERSKINE WHITON

WHITON, DAVID ERSKINE, late inventor and manufacturer of New London, was born in Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, October 15th, 1825, and was the son of Heber and Marcia Gay Whiton. His father was a cooper and farmer of Stafford, through whom he traced his ancestral line to James Whiton, who came from Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, previous to 1647 and was an extensive land owner in that town. James Whiton, second, fought in King Philip's War and Esquire Elijah Whiton, a later ancestor, was a deacon, town treasurer and justice of peace.

At fourteen David Whiton left the district schools of Monson, Massachusetts, where his early education was acquired, and served a seven years' apprenticeship under his brother, Lucius Heber Whiton, a carpenter. During part of that time, that is, until he was nineteen, he studied in the public schools during the winter terms. At the close of his apprenticeship he spent three years as journeyman and then in 1849 he spent another year at the same work in the West. In 1850 he returned to Stafford and settled down to his trade. Two years later he set up for himself in West Stafford as a millwright and builder of turbine water wheels and general mill machinery. He soon developed a large business, which increased rapidly not only in amount but in variety of products. Mr. Whiton continually added new specialties in machinery and invented many useful and valuable machines, embodying his own rare mechanical genius and skill.

In 1886 the plant was removed to New London, which has been the home of the Whiton industry ever since. The concern was incorporated as the D. E. Whiton Machine Company, of which Mr. Whiton was president until his death in 1904.

Mr. Whiton was twice a member of the State Legislature, in 1867 and 1879, and during his terms of office he served on several important committees. He was a constant and loyal Republican in

political views. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a trustee of that organization and a Sunday-school superintendent for many years. When a resident of Stafford he was frequently the incumbent of local offices, including those of assessor, tax collector, selectman, and member of the board of relief.

The death of Mr. Whiton occurred on September 11th, 1904. He is survived by a son and a daughter. The son, Lucius Erskine Whiton, succeeded his father as president of the D. E. Whiton Machine Company and is the subject of another biography in this work. Mrs. David E. Whiton was Asenath Francis, a descendant of John Alden, whom Mr. Whiton married in 1856 and who died in 1902. Mr. Whiton's name will long be honored in his community for his prominence in business and public affairs, for his many valuable inventions and for his own worth and stability as a citizen and a man.

LUCIUS ERSKINE WHITON

WHITON, LUCIUS ERSKINE, president of the D. E. Whiton Machine Company of New London and a leader in educational and religious affairs in that city, was born in West Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, December 25th, 1862. He is the son of the late David Erskine Whiton, manufacturer and inventor, and has followed his father's footsteps closely and creditably. On his father's side Mr. Whiton is a descendant of James Whiton, the founder of the family in America, who came from England prior to 1647, and from his son James, a soldier in King Philip's War. Mr. Whiton's mother was Asenath Francis Whiton, a descendant of the historic John Alden.

After a few years in the district schools of his native town, Lucius Whiton entered Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1881. The following autumn he commenced learning his father's trade in the family machine shop. He soon became a partner in the business and when the plant was removed to New London and incorporated there in 1886 he became secretary and treasurer and, later, general manager of the company. Upon his father's death in 1904 he became president of the D. E. Whiton Machine Company and he still holds the headship of that large and flourishing business.

Lucius Whiton is a director of the Union Bank, a member of the New London board of trade, a trustee of the New London Manual Training School, and a trustee of Wilbraham Academy. He has served his city in the common council, as alderman, and as school visitor. He is very prominent in the Second Congregational Church, being a deacon and a member of the society's standing committee of that church. In politics he unites with the Republican party and in fraternal affiliation he is a member of Brainard Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M., of New London. Mr. Whiton's family numbers a wife and three daughters, Helen King, Dorothy, and Winifred Gardiner.

Mrs. Whiton, whom he married October 12th, 1887, was Viola E. King of Lowell, Massachusetts. New London is the family home as well as the center of Mr. Whiton's many interests.

WILLIS FARRAR HOBBS

HOBBS, WILLIS FARRAR, president of the Bridgeport Hardware Manufacturing Company and one of the foremost manufacturers in that city of manufacturing, was born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, February 4th, 1854, the son of Jonathan and Mary French Hobbs. His father was a farmer and on his side Mr. Hobbs traces his ancestry to Maurice Hobbs who came from England and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1640. On the maternal side Mr. Hobbs is of Norman descent and is directly descended from John Alden. Other ancestors on both sides of his family tree were distinguished officers in the Continental Army.

An old red brick schoolhouse in North Hampton furnished Mr. Hobbs' earliest education, which was followed by a course at Phillips Academy in Exeter. During this early period of his schooling he spent many hours at work on his father's farm. In 1873 he went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he worked as a clerk in a drug store until the fall of 1880, when he went to Bridgeport to become engaged in the manufacturing business, which he has made his "life business" continuously ever since.

Twenty-six years of devotion to manufacturing have had most fruitful results in Mr. Hobbs' experience and his present positions as president of the Bridgeport Hardware Manufacturing Company and as Treasurer of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport give generous proof of this fact. Outside of business interests his time is chiefly given to the interests of home, church, social life, and public matters. He is a member of the Seaside Club and has been a member of its board of governors for the past three years. He takes an active interest in the Congregational Church and in politics he supports the Republican party. His family consists of a wife and one son, Clifford Russell Hobbs. Mrs. Hobbs was Florence Eardley-Wilmot of Bridgeport, whom he married in September, 1881.

JESSE MILTON COBURN

COBURN, DR. JESSE MILTON, M.D., physician, surgeon, and ex-mayor of South Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is of English ancestry and is the son of the late clergyman, Jesse Wilton Coburn, D.D. His mother was Almira Morse Coburn, who died at his birth. He was born in Pittsfield, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, March 27th, 1853, and spent most of his youth in that city. Between the ages of fourteen and seventeen he worked at finishing leather in a currying shop that he might earn money for his schooling. He attended the high school in Manchester, New Hampshire, and the Pembroke Academy in Pembroke, New Hampshire. He then worked in a doctor's office and still later studied at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He completed his preparation for the medical profession at the Medical School of Boston University, where he was graduated in 1874.

Although his experience as office boy to Dr. O. S. Sanders in Boston, in 1870, might be called his first work in life connected with his chosen profession, Dr. Coburn's first experience in the actual practice of medicine came immediately after his graduation from medical school in 1874. He opened his practice in Brooklyn, Connecticut, and immediately evinced marked ability and skill as a physician and surgeon. He was soon made surgeon to the Boston and Albany Railroad. In 1893 he removed to South Norwalk and since that time he has been surgeon for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and city physician of South Norwalk. He has also been active in politics and in 1899 he was elected mayor of South Norwalk on the Republican ticket. As the executive head of the municipality he carried on the city government with honor and credit and won great popularity.

Dr. Coburn is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Norwalk Yacht Club, being fleet surgeon of the latter. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and is chairman of the worship committee of that religious body. His family

numbers a wife and two sons, Harrie Cutter Coburn, born May 26th, 1883, and Aaron Cutter Coburn, born June 19th, 1885. Mrs. Coburn was Abbie M. Cutter of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, whom he married August 4th, 1879.

The making of a home has been Dr. Coburn's supreme interest outside of professional duties, and the result is one of the most artistic, substantial and cultured of Connecticut's homes. His passion for antique furniture, silver and china is lavishly but consistently and harmoniously indulged, and many beautiful, interesting and historic pieces combine to make rooms of rare charm and elegance in which are found specimens of colonial art and handicraft seldom equaled. His own pleasure and profit gained in the interesting process of collecting and arranging these precious antiques and in making his attractive home have led him to advise all men to "get a hobby." In so doing Dr. Coburn has exercised for ends of culture and comfort the same faculties which make him an able physician and conscientious citizen — thoroughness, patience, judgment and enthusiasm — and in both hobby and profession the result has been great success.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN

FESSENDEN, THE HON. SAMUEL, of Stamford, State's Attorney for Fairfield County, enjoys a friendship as strong and as extensive through the land as that of any citizen of Connecticut. He is a native of Maine, where members of the family have won high position in the minds of and at the hands of their fellow men.

The Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden, Mr. Fessenden's father, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, in 1815, and attained distinction as a clergyman, as an editor, as a Congressman and as a government official. For a time he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Rockland. His wife was Mary A. G. Abbe. In 1856 he was editor of the Maine Evangelist. Then he studied law, and before many years had become judge of the municipal court at Rockland. The electors of his district sent him to represent them in the Thirty-seventh Congress and later President Garfield appointed him United States Consul at St. Johns, N. B. From 1864 to 1867, he was examiner-in-chief of the United States Patent office in Washington, and it was on his retirement from that position that he made Stamford his home, in which town he died on April 18th, 1882.

Samuel Fessenden was born on April 12th, 1847, during his father's residence in Rockland, Maine. Strong, vigorous and already giving promise of high intellectual attainment, he was being prepared for college in the Lewiston Academy at Lewiston, Maine, when the Civil War broke out. Young Fessenden was only sixteen years old, yet as well developed as most youths of eighteen or twenty, so that when his patriotic spirit could no longer be restrained and he presented himself for enlistment, he was accepted. The Seventh Maine Battery — later to win such an illustrious name in the great conflict — was just being recruited and he was put into its ranks as a private.

For his bravery, tact and devotion through the fierce Wilderness Campaign, he was recommended by General U. S. Grant, commanding the Federal armies, for a commission and was made first lieutenant

Samuel T. Pomeroy

by order of Abraham Lincoln. Soon he was promoted to be captain in the infantry of the regular army, but his preferences being for the artillery arm of the service he was commissioned in the First Maine Light Artillery and subsequently served on the staff of General A. P. Howe till the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Returning from war, he at once resumed his studies, but with his mind fixed upon the profession of law. The preliminary course quickly mastered, he went to the Harvard Law School where he was graduated in 1870. As the family had then removed to Stamford, he went there and, on being admitted to the bar in Fairfield County, began his practice in the town in which he ever since has resided. He was fortunate in being taken into the firm of the late Joshua B. Ferris and Calvin G. Child, men well qualified to help lay the solid foundations for his brilliant future. On Mr. Child's retirement, the firm name became Ferris & Fessenden and continued thus till Mr. Ferris retired wholly from professional life. Then Galen A. Carter became associated with Mr. Fessenden and later Homer S. Cummings, so that the firm name became Fessenden, Carter & Cummings, and subsequently Fessenden & Carter, law firms as widely known as any in the State.

Mr. Fessenden has served most efficiently as State's Attorney for Fairfield County since 1880, discharging faithfully duties much heavier than fall to the State's Attorney of other counties of the State, and having made the law literally a "terror to evil-doers." Some of the most important civil causes, and some of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of New England have been conducted by him to a successful issue.

Mr. Fessenden was only twenty-seven when he began to give practical bent to his interest in public affairs, or politics as it is called. In 1874 he was sent to the Legislature where he was placed on the Judiciary Committee, itself a recognition of his legal ability. In 1879, he was sent again and his eloquence and power of reasoning made him a leader and brought to him an influence which was to broaden with the years. Thus when in 1895, he again was called upon to leave his practice for a term in the House, he was the unanimous choice of his party for speaker. His never failing courtesy, his cordiality and good fellowship, and withal his fairness and discrimination endeared him to the members of both parties who joined in

giving him splendid testimonial of their esteem at the session's close. Those who could not agree with him in all points always said of him that he was a fair and chivalrous antagonist. Since the first Grant campaign he has always taken an active part in advocating Republican policies in conventions and public meetings, and in drafting declarations of party principles, and in framing legislative enactments concerning elections.

In 1893 although not a candidate, he received twenty-six votes in the caucus of his party for United States Senator; in 1899, seventy-four votes; in 1905 seventy-three votes. Upon the death of Senator Platt, although having come within a few votes of a majority in the course of his senatorial candidacies, and strongly urged by his friends to again be a candidate, he wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee declaring that he was not and would not be a candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Platt, and thereupon advocated the nomination of Senator Brandegee and led the contest in the Republican caucus, which resulted in that gentleman's nomination and election.

In 1905, he was the choice of his senatorial district to represent it in the Senate, and once more was his circle of appreciative friends widened. Since that session, a weakened physical condition, greatly to the disappointment of his fellow citizens, has kept him from political activity.

But Mr. Fessenden's public service has not been for the State alone. He has been a delegate from Connecticut in four Republican National Conventions. In 1876, he was delegate to the Convention in Cincinnati which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes; in 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated, and in 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was chosen, he was delegate at large; in the Republican State Convention of 1896, at New Haven, which nominated delegates to the Republican National Convention, he drafted and advocated that plank of the platform which was adopted, declaring that "We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks; the free coinage of silver, at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the government and properly support it," and was himself chosen a

delegate-at-large. He was chosen a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the St. Louis Convention, and took an active part in the discussions before that Committee, and the work of the Convention and in the advocacy of the gold plank in the platform which was adopted by that Convention. It was in this National Convention of the Republican party at St. Louis where William McKinley was nominated for President, that he supported Tom Reed for the nomination, and when asked to desert him and advocate president McKinley's nomination he is said to have uttered the words which were quoted throughout the country " God Almighty hates a quitter."

But in none of these campaigns was he more conspicuous and active than in that of 1884, when, as secretary of the National Republican Committee, he did valiant service for his old friend, James G. Blaine, from his native State. Meantime and always he was giving of the best of his time and his abilities in the councils of his party in Connecticut.

The old soldier ever has found a warm friend in Comrade Fessenden and his interest in military affairs since the war is constantly in evidence. In 1872, he was appointed judge advocate with rank of major, by Governor Jewell, for the fourth Regimental District, National Guard. He has been for many years a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery.

Mr. Fessenden married Helen M. Davenport on June 28th, 1873, and until the death of Mrs. Fessenden, Nov. 3d, 1905, their home was always the center of sociability as of earnest activity. They had three children — two daughters, Helen G. Fessenden and Content Fessenden, and one son, Gladstone Fessenden — all of whom are living with their father in the old family home at Stamford.

CHARLES HENRY CRANDALL

CRANDALL, CHARLES HENRY, poet, critic and author, of Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, one of New England's best-known of modern poets and scholars, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, June 19th, 1858, and is the son of Henry Sargent and Mary Carmichael Mills Crandall, the latter a descendant of an old Scotch family of gentle blood, well known in the land of Bruce and Wallace. On the paternal side he traces his ancestral line to the Rev. John Crandall, a Baptist preacher, who was a follower of Roger Williams and a founder of Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1632. The family in the various subsequent generations has included a good number of preachers, educators, shipbuilders, editors and lawyers, many of them well known in their day. Mr. Crandall's father was a public official and served his state in many important capacities, such as member of the New York legislature, assistant assessor, internal revenue collector, money order clerk in the New York Post Office and as an official in various departments of the New York Custom House. He was a man of marked integrity, a high regard for law and religion, patriotic, domestic and capable in all business matters. Added to the example of such a character and conduct was the equally inspiring influence of a woman who cared deeply for her children's welfare and was their best guide in moral and intellectual standards. She possessed rare gifts as a conversationalist and letter-writer, and much of her son's grace of expression is inherited from her.

Though not strong, the boy, Charles Crandall, possessed a wiry constitution. He was nervous and sensitive and of a most impressionable and receptive mind, responsive to nature's moods and to all the beauties of literature and art. The outdoor world of the large farm on which he was reared was the best possible field for the exercise of his natural tastes, and garden and field work helped him to learn nature's logic of cause and effect in the best possible way. He had a passion for doing things well and began to form scholarly habits

at a very early age. He was an ardent student of literature, history, moral philosophy and the nature poets, while Goethe, Emerson, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Keats, Burns, Bryant, Whittier and Ruskin were especially dear to his mind and heart. He attended the Greenwich Academy and enjoyed a thorough high school education, but was obliged to substitute private study and reading for a college course, preferring that this should go to an elder brother.

After spending the first seventeen years of his life in work and study on the home farm, and five years in mercantile life Charles Crandall began his literary career as a reporter for the New York *Tribune* in 1880. He spent five years on the staff of the *Tribune,* advancing from reporter to correspondence and editorial work. During this time, in 1883, he published "The Season" — a social history of New York. Since 1885 he has been a general contributor to the *Tribune* and many other periodicals and has given his time to poetic composition, to the writing of essays and stories, to social studies and to the editing of various poetical works. He has been chosen as the poet for many occasions of patriotic and historical significance and has frequently used his capable pen in the behalf of reform movements.

Among the best-known fruits of Charles H. Crandall's literary and poetic genius is "Wayside Music," published in 1893, a collection of lyrics, songs and sonnets of unusual grace and beauty that proclaim him a true lover of nature, a careful scholar and a poet equal to the highest tests of form and feeling. In 1898 he published "Chords of Life," which contains many polished gems of great beauty and exquisite feeling. One of his best-known works is "Representative Sonnets," published in 1890, prefaced by a most scholarly and charming essay on the nature and history of the sonnet and containing a most catholic and well-edited collection of American sonnets. In his selections and criticisms he evinces keen judgment and delicate poetic sense as well as thorough, sane and sympathetic treatment, and an elegant yet simple and graceful style. It may be added that Mr. Crandall's best work in verse and prose is not yet issued in book form. Outside of his literary work Mr. Crandall's time is devoted to the promotion of local interests and to home life and the enjoyment of nature and outdoor life. He was the first treasurer of the Stamford Village

Improvement Society, a zealous worker in the Stamford Rural Association and a member of the Stamford Republican Club. In religious belief he is an earnest Christian, but has no denominational affiliation. He is a member of the American Social Science Association and of the American Institute of Art, Science and Letters. For recreation he loves a good horse and enjoys baseball, tennis and walks over the fields. His home is at "Idylland" on High Ridge, Stamford, and his family consists of a wife and four children. His first wife was Katharine Ferguson, whom he married in 1884 and who died in May, 1890. The present Mrs. Crandall was Mary Vere Davenport, whom he married in November, 1891.

Home influences and the inspiration of the lives of such men as William Cullen Bryant have been Charles H. Crandall's greatest incentives to success in life. He believes that men should begin the practical work of life very early and should cultivate a "downright willingness to do your share of the world's work, leaving it to God to pay off when the day's work is done." He adds, "Lay a continuous train of pleasant memories and deeds of helpfulness and it will never need but the scratch of a match to illuminate your world." These are his closing lines of "A Century Song," read at the one-hundredth birthday festivities of the Town of New Canaan:

"And shall a grander race of men
Come from the common mould?
Shall life be fuller, love more sweet,
Proof against greed or gold?
Hope, smiling, gilds each common link
And teaches what is best —
To plow and sow as best we know,
And God will do the rest."

LAWRENCE SEYMOUR FORBES

FORBES, LAWRENCE SEYMOUR, president and treasurer of the East Hartford Manufacturing Company and former member of the Legislature, is a life-long resident of East Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut, where he was born January 28th, 1847. He is a descendant of James and Catharine Forbes who emigrated from Scotland and settled in East Hartford in 1658, and his parents were Mahlon and Sarah Lawrence Forbes. His father was a farmer who served his town as selectman and as a member of Legislature and whom he describes as an "unassuming Christian man." Mr. Forbes speaks of his mother as "a good woman with good influences," and considers the character and example of both his parents to have been strong inspirations in his life.

Books and outdoor sports were Lawrence Forbes' chief interests in boyhood, and as he lived in the country and on a farm he had more opportunity for indulging the latter taste. He had his share of farm work to do, but found it uncongenial. For this reason he eagerly accepted the first business chance that offered and became clerk in the First National Bank in East Hartford in 1864. He was then but seventeen and had had only the educational advantages of the country schools of his home town.

Mr. Forbes was successful at banking and received promotions up to the position of teller. He was filling that position, in 1881, when he decided to abandon banking and enter the manufacturing business. In 1883 he became connected with the East Hartford Manufacturing Company, makers of high-grade writing paper. He is now president and treasurer of this large and well-known manufacturing concern. The company was incorporated in 1865 and has a capital of $54,000. Its products are of the highest grade and are widely marketed. "East Hartford Linen," "Charter Oak Bond," and "East Hartford Ledger," have a well-established reputation for excellence and are in general use by houses and individuals who require the best stationery. Paper

has been manufactured on or near the present site of the company for over one hundred years.

Next to business Mr. Forbes' most absorbing interests have been in church and politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Burnside and has held many offices in that church, including those of treasurer, president of the board of trustees, and steward. He is a Republican in politics and was a member of the Legislature in 1891, at which time he served as chairman of the committee on finance. He is a member and past regent of the Royal Arcanum. For recreation he enjoys baseball and tennis and when younger was active and proficient in both these sports. His family numbers a wife and two children, Jane L., born May 8th, 1881, and Robert S., born June 24th, 1883. Mrs. Forbes was Fannie H. Larkum, whom he married on May 23d, 1877.

Amos Bradley

AMON BRADLEY

BRADLEY, AMON, one of the oldest and most prosperous citizens of Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born there February 20th, 1812. His father, Ichabod Bradley, was a farmer, and a man characterized by economy, thrift, perseverance, and integrity, qualities which came down to his son and made both successful men. Mr. Bradley's mother was Abigail Moore, a descendant of Deacon John Moore who settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on his emigration from England in 1830. He was Deputy to the Grand Council. Among the other American ancestors of Mr. Bradley's family are found Isaac Bradley, who settled in Branford, Connecticut, in 1674, and the Rev. Timothy Edwards, the father of Dr. Jonathan Edwards.

Mr. Bradley grew up in the country and worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty. He attended the district school and village academy when not busy on the farm. His greatest interest as a child was in barter and trade, and his career as a merchant grew out of this inclination. His reading was centered on books on law. In his twentieth year Mr. Bradley gave up his schooling and farm life, and became engaged in the business of general merchandizing in Southington, receiving his goods by canal and wagon before a railroad was built in Connecticut, and he remembers well the first railroad train that ever passed through Southington. After spending two winters in the South he traveled as a peddler of dry goods and Yankee notions through Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1835 he returned to mercantile business in Southington, which he conducted as the firm of Amon Bradley and Company until 1866, when he retired from the business which had prospered continuously through his wisdom and energy as its head. Though Mr. Bradley devoted most of his life to merchandise, he took active interest in other things. He represented the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in Southington for over forty years; he was postmaster of

Southington for twelve years, and town representative in the Legislature in 1863, 1864 and 1866.

After retiring from the mercantile business, Mr. Bradley gave his attention largely to real estate which he owned extensively in Southington. He did much to develop the commercial interest of his town, and indeed furthered its growth along many important lines during his long and useful life. When the Lewis Academy was erected he was one of the building committee. By his zeal and enterprise he, with others, promoted the cause and secured the charter of the Southington Savings Bank, of whose first board of directors he was a member, having continued as such to the time of his death.

On October 9th, 1836, Mr. Bradley married Sylvia Barnes of Southington, and to them were born three children: Franklin B., Alice B., deceased, and Emma M. He was a member of the Unitarian Church while it existed in Southington. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a Freemason, and until his death was the oldest living member of the fraternity in Southington, having joined Friendship Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., about 1850. Mr. Bradley died Aug. 18th, 1906.

HENRY HOPKINS KELSEY

KELSEY, REV. HENRY HOPKINS, A.M., pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, was born in Evans Mills, town of LeRoy, Jefferson County, New York, April 9th, 1853, and is a descendant of William Kelsey, one of the first settlers of Hartford. He is the son of Erastus S. Kelsey, a farmer and merchant, esteemed in his day for his honesty and faithfulness, and of Elizabeth Sill Kelsey, an admirable woman and mother whose influence was a strong one upon her son's mind and character.

A country-bred boy, blessed with excellent health, Henry H. Kelsey found the activities of outdoor life both in work and play the most interesting and helpful experiences of his youth. He did "everything which came to hand on the farm" and profited by it in increased vigor and the formation of industrious habits. Though there were many difficulties in his way he desired and received a thorough education and after preparatory work at the Academy in Geneva, New York, he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of B.A. His choice of a calling was that of the ministry and as this preference coincided with parental wishes he entered the Hartford Theological Seminary as soon as he left college. He was graduated from the Seminary in 1879 and the following fall he became an instructor there. In 1879 also he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst College.

After graduation Mr. Kelsey was retained as an instructor and assistant librarian in Hartford Theological Seminary until the Spring of 1882. He then accepted a call to Boston to act as assistant pastor of the Shawmuh Congregational Church. In 1888 he came to Hartford as pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church and he has held this charge ever since.

The Fourth Church is one of the best known and most prosperous down-town churches of the so-called Institutional type in the country. Under Mr. Kelsey's pastorate it has been steadily prosperous, having become one of the largest churches in the State. It is a

people's church — democratic and has prospered by reason of the executive ability, evangelistic purpose and many sided activities of the pastor and the outside workers who have been developed under his ministry.

Besides his duties in the pastorate Mr. Kelsey has always been at the front in all movements for civic betterment. He served also as chaplain of the first Regiment, C. N. G., for several years and with his regiment was mustered into the U. S. Army of Volunteers on May 4th, 1898, and served with them as chaplain to its close.

He is a member of the following Boards of Trustees; Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, and Amherst College. He is also Director for Connecticut of the Congregational Home Missionary Society and a member of its Executive Committee.

For recreation he prefers golf and fishing. He believes in physical culture and has always studied and practiced it. His home is at 108 Ann Street, Hartford. Mrs. Kelsey was Alice M. Miller, whom he married November 22d, 1892.

Mr. Kelsey deems home and school influences to have been the strongest upon his life and work. All the powers of mind, body and spirit are and always have been consecrated to Christian stewardship and his advice to others seeking the secret of a successful life merits earnest attention. He believes that "the man who takes hold and keeps hold of the thing that comes to him to do is the winner."

ALBERT LINDER POPE

POPE, ALBERT LINDER, of Hartford, like all his ancestors, a man of determination, energy, and high patriotism, and like his father, Colonel Albert A. Pope, a leader in the industrial world, was born in Newton, Mass., on July 14th, 1872. John Pope, who came from England and was an office-holder among the " freemen " of the colony of Dorchester, Mass., in 1634, was the head of the family in America. His descendants of the same name included Dr. Ralph Pope, who was town physician in Stoughton, Mass.; Colonel Frederic Pope, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary War and who also served at different times as representative in the General Court of Massachusetts; and Albert Augustus Pope.

Albert Augustus Pope in his earlier days was a successful business man in Newton, Mass., one whose indomitable persistency, optimism, breadth of view, and concern for the general welfare made him a citizen in the fullest sense. At one time he was a member of the City Council of Newton. During the Civil War, he served in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and for his zeal and courage in the different campaigns was promoted through all grades to the rank of major, with brevet of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for distinguished services. His name to-day is best known the world over, perhaps, as head of the long-established and progressive Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, with its varied products of great worth and its many branches in various portions of the country and abroad. His wife was Abby Linder.

The son, Albert Linder Pope, spent his early childhood at the country home, where he indulged in yachting and all healthful sports, developing a robust constitution. A thorough, practical education was acquired in the Chauncey Hall School of Boston, in King's School of Stamford, Conn., and in Phillips Exeter Academy.

The wonderful industries his father was building up had a

strong attraction for the young man. His ambition, however, in emulation of his father, was to gain success on his own merits and to be his own master. With that object in view, he entered the mammoth concern of the Pope Manufacturing Company as an ordinary laborer with only the development of his own abilities to aid him. The stern, practical training he there received, in the various departments, fitted him to hold the important offices to which he has since been elected. He is vice-president, director, and member of the executive committee of the Pope Manufacturing Company; vice-president and director of the Pope Motor Car Company; vice-president and director of the Columbia Steel Company; vice-president and director of the Federal Manufacturing Company; vice-president and member of the executive committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers; director in the American Wood Rim Company; director in the Jaynes Drug Company, and director in the Connecticut Steel and Wire Company. In the development of all these concerns which the tremendous industrial progress of the age has called into existence he has played a prominent part as a man of keen comprehension of the details of workmanship and of shrewd appreciation of the changeful requirements of the public. The plants of the Pope Manufacturing Company and of the Pope Motor Car Company alone cover many acres of ground, employ thousands of hands, and send the best of goods to the farthest confines. The factories themselves were among the first models for "homes of industry," and with the surprising changes that ingenuity and skill every day are bringing, they still are unsurpassed.

As may be readily supposed, his duties are absorbing, and yet he finds time to study the life around him and to help in its betterment. An evidence of this is furnished in his position as a member of the executive committee of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation.

Inheriting with his spirit of patriotism and loyalty a fondness for military affairs, he has given no small portion of his thought and energy to the Volunteer Militia, or National Guard. At the age of eighteen (June 17th, 1891), he was enrolled as a private in the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. After three years and a half he was appointed to the staff of Brigadier-General

F. A. Matthews, commanding the First Brigade, as provost sergeant, from which position he rose to the rank of captain and provost marshal of the brigade. His term of service in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia covered nearly nine years. During his residence in Hartford, in 1900, his services were availed of by the colonel of the First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, as first lieutenant and quartermaster on the staff, but pressure of business compelled him to resign, though diminishing in no degree his desire to see the National Guard of the country put on the most efficient basis.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Hartford Club, of the Engineers' Club of New York, of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution (of which he is a director), and of Lafayette Camp, No. 140, of the New York Division of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. In Freemasonry he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

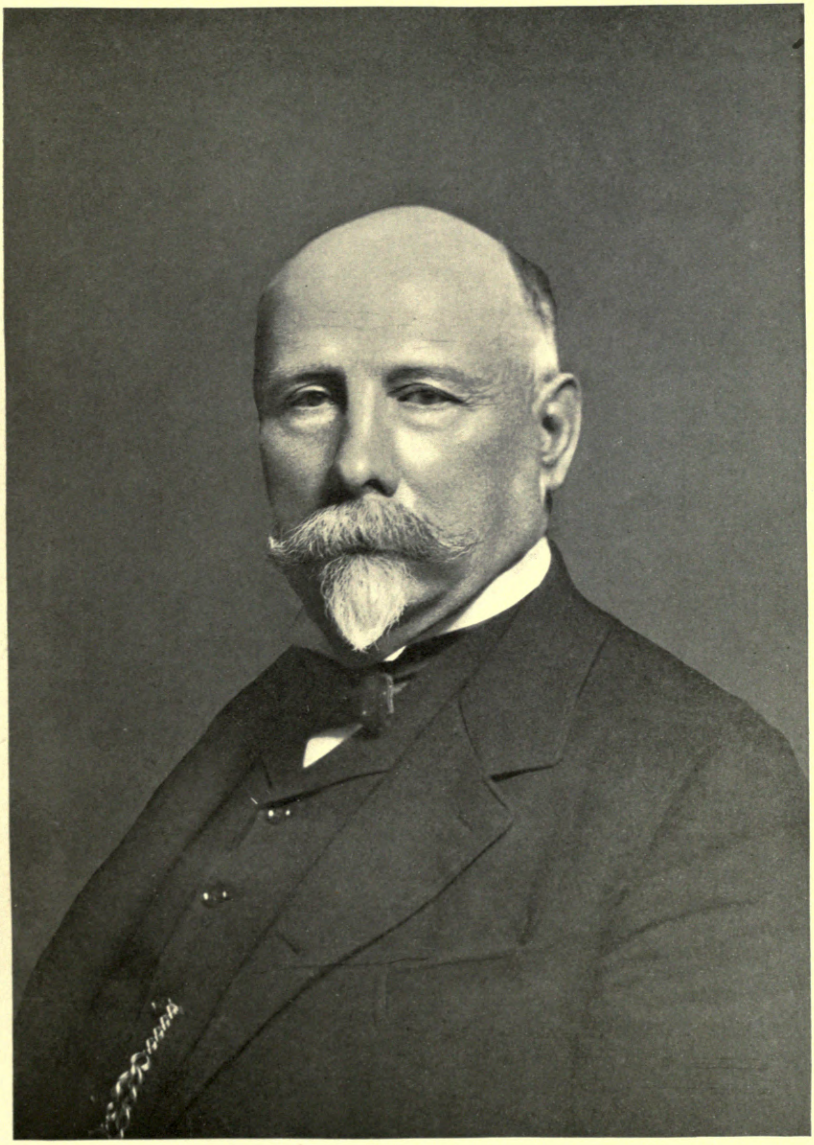
He married Miss Amy Jaynes of Boston on April 22d, 1896. Their home is at No. 135 Oxford Street, Hartford.

HON. JOHN HURLBUT WHITE

WHITE, HON. JOHN HURLBUT, attorney-at-law and former judge of probate for the district of Hartford, was born in Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 23d, 1833. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hurlbut, one of the eleven men who came from England to New England in 1635 with Lion Gardiner, who built and defended the fort at Saybrook during the Indian disturbances. Thomas Hurlbut was wounded in a struggle with the Pequots in 1637. He was a prominent citizen of Wethersfield, being town clerk, juror and deputy to the General Court. Judge White's earliest paternal ancestor in America was James White, who came from England and settled at Hebron, Connecticut. Judge White's parents were Eleazer Sweetland White, a farmer, who represented his town in the Connecticut Assembly, and Alma Hurlbut White.

In 1851, after receiving the ordinary academic education, young Mr. White moved to Hartford and began reading law in the office of the late Hon. H. H. Barbour. He was admitted to the Bar at Hartford in March, 1858, and began at once to practice there. In 1860 he was made city auditor on the Democratic ticket and he held this office for three years. Then, in 1863, he was elected judge of probate for the district of Hartford and he held this office with recognized capability and success for twenty-three years, at the end of which, in 1887, he resumed his regular legal practice. In 1860 he became a private in the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, and experienced twelve years military service. In 1864 he was commissioner of the State of Connecticut to receive the votes of the Connecticut soldiers in the field for the presidential election of that year. He is now a veteran member of the Foot Guard.

The Judge is a director in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank and in the Capewell Horse Nail Company. He is a trustee of the Keney Park Association and a member of the state board of Mediation and Arbitration. He has been president of the Connecticut



Jno. H. White

Probate Assembly. Since 1858 he has been a member of the Park Congregational Church of Hartford. On June 6th, 1860, Judge White married Miss Jennie M. Cooke, who is the daughter of George Cooke and Sarah (Woodruff) Cooke of Litchfield, Connecticut, and paternally descended in the sixth generation from Col. Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford, Connecticut. They have one son, Henry White, an artist. Judge White is well known as a lawyer of exceptional acuteness and judicial ability as well as a man of strong personality and great sociability.

MARCUS DWIGHT MARKS

MARKS, MARCUS DWIGHT, merchant and a leading Republican and citizen of North Haven, Connecticut, is the son of Marcus A. Marks and Sarah Lavinia Smith Marks. His father was a farmer and town supervisor of Hardenburg, Ulster County, New York, and he was a volunteer in the Union Army and died at Alexandria, Virginia. His mother was a woman of strong character and noble influence. His paternal grandfather, William Marks, was a delegate from Wallingford to the Constitutional Convention in 1818 and was a colonel in the state militia.

Born in a log house in the country town of Hardenburg, New York, on March 18th, 1863, Marcus Marks spent his youth as did the average farmer's son of his generation. He attended the district schools until he was fifteen and then spent seven terms teaching school winters and working on the farm in the long vacations. He was naturally studious and a great reader and spent as much time as he could spare from manual labor in "good, sound reading," inclining particularly to political history. He had to earn his own way very early in life and most of his advantages educationally and otherwise have been of his own hard earned acquisition. To home influence, private study and contact with men in active life he ascribes his entire success.

From the age of fifteen until the age of twenty-seven Mr. Marks worked at farming and teaching, according to the season. Then, in 1890, he entered into the general merchandise business with Joseph Pierpont in North Haven, Connecticut. He still holds this business connection and has made North Haven his home ever since. In 1893 he married Sylvia Elizabeth Shepherd and one child, a daughter, Catharine, has been born of this union. North Haven is not only the family home, but the center of Mr. Marks' many public interests and services.

In 1900, 1902 and 1904 Mr. Marks was elected chairman of the Republican town committee of North Haven and he still serves in that

capacity. He was unanimously nominated and elected by the joint caucus of the Republicans and Democrats of North Haven to represent them in the last Constitutional Convention. He has been president of the Village Improvement Association of North Haven for three terms and has been greatly instrumental in securing village sidewalks and many other improvements and public conveniences. He was a chief organizer and the first president of the Citizens' Benefit Association of North Haven and is appreciated as a generous and zealous promoter of every possible movement toward augmenting public welfare.

Since his first vote, cast for James G. Blaine, Mr. Marks has been a loyal and active Republican. In creed he is an Episcopalian. He is a member of the North Haven Grange, No. 35, and of North Haven Lodge, No. 61, A. O. U. W., being secretary of the latter organization.

Since the above was written Mr. Marks has been elected state representative from the town of North Haven.

WILLIAM HAWLEY JUDD

JUDD, WILLIAM HAWLEY, president of the Getman and Judd Company, lumber dealers of Stamford, and one of the most active and progressive lumbermen in Connecticut, is also well known for his leadership in church and public affairs in his community.

He was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, February 10th, 1850, and is a descendant of Thomas Judd, who emigrated from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. Mr. Judd's parents were Grant and Hannah M. (Knapp) Judd, and his father was a carriage manufacturer.

He received his education in the private schools of Stamford, and continued his school work until he was seventeen, when he entered upon a course in civil engineering, intending to follow that profession. An unexpected business opening caused him to abandon that vocation and begin his life-long connection with the lumber business.

In March, 1868, he began work as a clerk for St. John and Hoyt, lumber dealers in Stamford. Ten years later, in 1878, Mr. Judd was admitted into partnership and the firm became St. John, Hoyt and Company. In 1888, ten years after Mr. Judd's admission to partnership in the firm, the senior member of the firm, Mr. St. John, retired from active business life, selling out his interest to Charles H. Getman, of Oswego, New York, the firm name being changed to Hoyt, Getman and Judd.

Harvey Hoyt, of the firm, died in 1893, and Messrs. Getman and Judd purchased the interest of their late partner, the firm name being changed at that time to Getman and Judd. In the spring of 1897 it was again changed, this time to Getman, Judd and Company, the cause for the change being the admission to partnership of Frank W. Bogardus, who for fifteen years had been identified with the firm. In the fall of that year appeared another change in the personnel of the firm with the death of Mr. Getman. The business was then incorporated

William Hawley Judd

Stamford

Conn.

under the name of The Getman and Judd Company, with Mr. Judd as president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the St. John Woodworking Company, which was originally a part of the lumber business, but was incorporated in 1885. This company furnishes employment to one hundred skilled workmen, and affords ample planing mill facilities for The Getman and Judd Company.

As above stated, the present business interests of the gentleman referred to center in two distinct companies. The Getman and Judd Company probably carries the largest and most varied stock of lumber of any concern between New York and Boston. Its yards extend over eight acres and afford a convenient piling capacity for over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The Company's wharves have a water frontage of six hundred feet on the East Branch of Stamford Harbor, accessible to vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, with railroad tracks running directly through the yards.

Mr. Judd has been actively identified with the Connecticut Retail Lumber Dealers' Association since its inception, having served as director, vice-president and president.

He is president of the Stamford Manufacturers' Association, a director of the Stamford Savings Bank and of the Stamford Trust Company, is secretary and treasurer of the East Branch Dock Corporation and treasurer of the Stamford Harbor Improvement Association. The only political office he ever held was that of burgess in 1889, in the then Borough of Stamford.

The Episcopal Church is Mr. Judd's life-long religious home, and he has been a vestryman and warden of St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, for twenty-five years. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Republican Club of New York City, the Stamford Yacht Club, the Suburban Club of Stamford, the Sons of the Revolution and the Church Club of Connecticut. Traveling is his most pleasurable and profitable relaxation from business.

In November, 1873, Mr. Judd married Anna Moores of New York City. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Judd.

WILLIAM BURT HARLOW

HARLOW, WILLIAM BURT, author, a resident of the town of Kibbe, Tolland County, Connecticut, is a descendant of Sergeant William Harlow, who came from the village of Harlow, in Essex County, England, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638. The house which Sergeant William Harlow erected in Plymouth in 1644 is still standing and is the oldest in that historic town. Sergeant William Harlow held various town offices in Plymouth and was one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens. William Burt Harlow was born in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, April 4th, 1856, the son of William Harlow, a jeweler and watchmaker, and of Julia Burt Harlow, a direct descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Burt. His father was a man of great honesty, industry and patience, and his mother was a woman of great moral depth and influence.

When William Burt Harlow was a small child the family removed to Syracuse, New York, and it was there he spent his boyhood and acquired his education. He was very frail physically and consequently handicapped in acquiring his education. He liked reading and gardening more than any other occupation or amusement and was especially interested in Taine's English Literature, Hamerton's Intellectual Life, Virgil's Æneid, Milton's poems and Thoreau's Walden. He was a constant reader of the Bible in youth, as he has been throughout his later life. He attended the public and high schools in Syracuse and then entered Harvard University, where he received his B.A. degree in 1879. The following year, that is, in 1880, he became professor of English literature, composition and rhetoric at the Syracuse High School. He taught in this school for twelve years, writing and traveling when not actually engaged in teaching. In 1880 he published his "Songs of Syracuse," in 1884 his "Early English Literature from Beowulf to Spenser," in 1894 "Columbia Redeemed," in 1898 "Aunt Elvira Abroad," in 1900 "Scenes Abroad," and in 1906 "A Score of Sonnets." He has been a constant and valued contribu-

tor to such well-known periodicals as *Science, Education, The Academy,* the *New England Journal of Education,* the *Christian Register,* and the *New York Tribune.* His writings are characterized by depth of thought, a keen and poetic sense of the beautiful, and high moral standards. Dr. Harlow's love of travel has taken him all over this country and abroad and his descriptions of the places he has visited are delightfully vivid and interesting. Dr. Harlow is a true scholar and his intellectuality received fitting recognition when he was given the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. by Syracuse University in 1885. In creed Dr. Harlow is a Unitarian. Aside from his religious ties he has no connections with any organizations, social, fraternal or political. He spends his leisure time in walking, boating, driving and gardening. In 1899 he married Gertrude I. Morehouse, by whom he has had two children. The Harlow home has been at Somers, Connecticut, for a number of years.

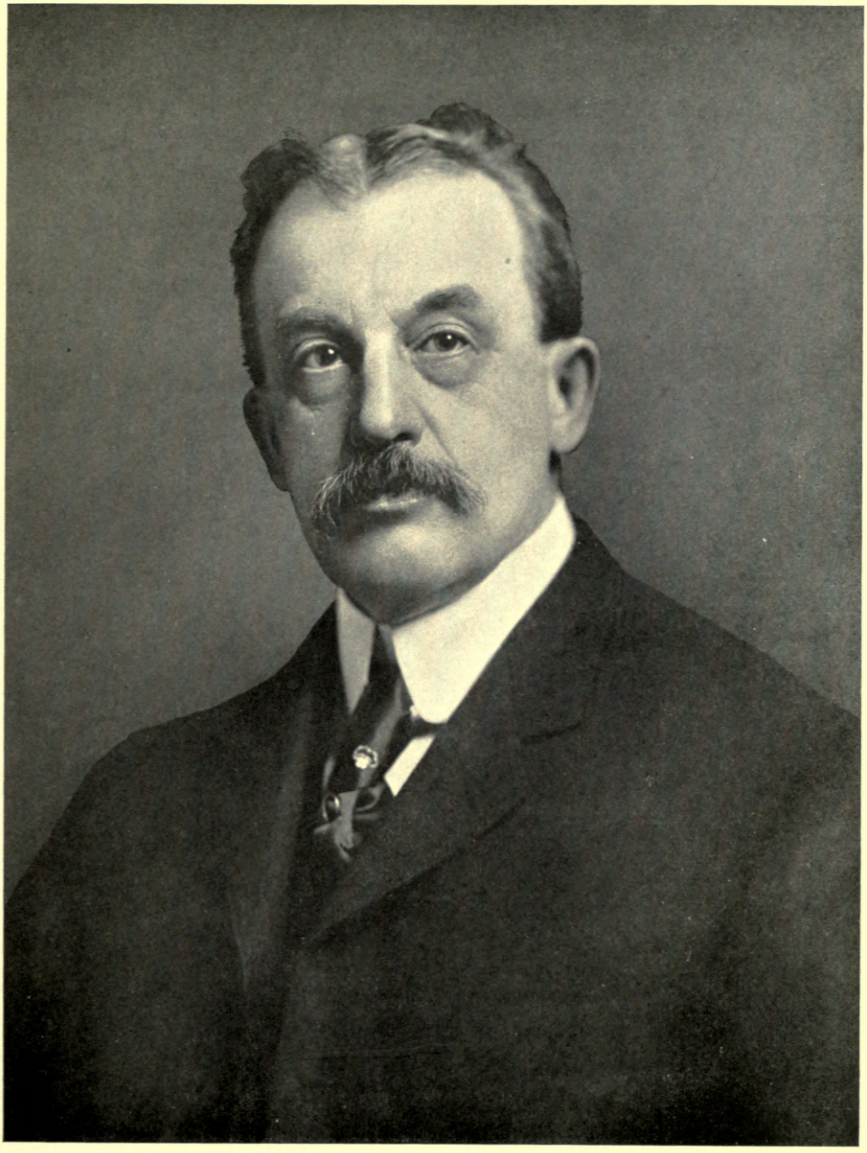
In response to questioning as to principles that may help others to succeed, Dr. Harlow gives a definite and pertinent answer. He says, "Try to live among men as much as possible. Live out of doors all you can. Be a specialist if you study and do not waste four years in the regular college curriculum."

JAMES HENRY BREWSTER

BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY, manager for the United States and Canada of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, is one of the foremost insurance men of Hartford. He was a farmer's boy, his father being Henry A. Brewster of Coventry, Tolland County, Connecticut. His mother was Fannie S. Badger. His father was a man of highest worth, as is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen at different times to every public office in the town; and he came of a long line of worthy men, beginning in this country with Elder William Brewster whose mental, moral and physical power did so much to sustain Plymouth Colony.

James Henry Brewster was born in Coventry, on December 24th, 1845. The hearty farm life was just what the boy needed to build him up and give him the constitution equal to his responsible positions later in life. He acquired a good education in the schools of his home town and in Hartford, and at one time taught school himself for a while.

From about the date of his majority he worked as clerk in the store of Pease & Foster in Hartford for two years. It was in 1867, at the age of twenty-two, that he set his foot on the bottom round of the insurance ladder. His first position was that of clerk in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company's home office in Hartford. In six years' time he had won promotion to the office of assistant secretary and he was occupying that position when, in November, 1880, Martin Bennett resigned the presidency of the Connecticut Fire to become head of the United States branch of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, a British corporation which ranks among the world's largest in fire insurance. To be strictly accurate, he had resigned a few days prior to Mr. Bennett's change, and was chosen by Mr. Bennett to accompany him to his new field as assistant manager, their territory to embrace Canada as well as the United States.



On the death of Mr. Bennett, with whom he had been associated for thirty years, Mr. Brewster succeeded to the managership, dating from January 1st, 1900.

The task of further developing a large and successful business came to him unexpectedly, but he was not unprepared for the duties that devolved upon him. His training stood him in good stead and, given a free hand, he proceeded to further organize, systematize and promote both office and field work with the results that today his office not only is one of the largest, but one of the best conducted insurance offices in New England. Withal, his business acumen, and insight, with his quick interpretation of character, have given him high place in business circles outside of insurance.

Mr. Brewster married Miss Mary E. Folts on December 9th, 1879. They have one son, James Henry Brewster, Jr., who is a graduate of Yale College, class 1904. Mr. Brewster attends the Congregational Church and is a member of the Masonic fraternity in high standing. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to office. He is a member of the leading social clubs of the city, but practically the whole of his time is devoted to his responsible managerial position.

DAVID ELLSWORTH PHELPS

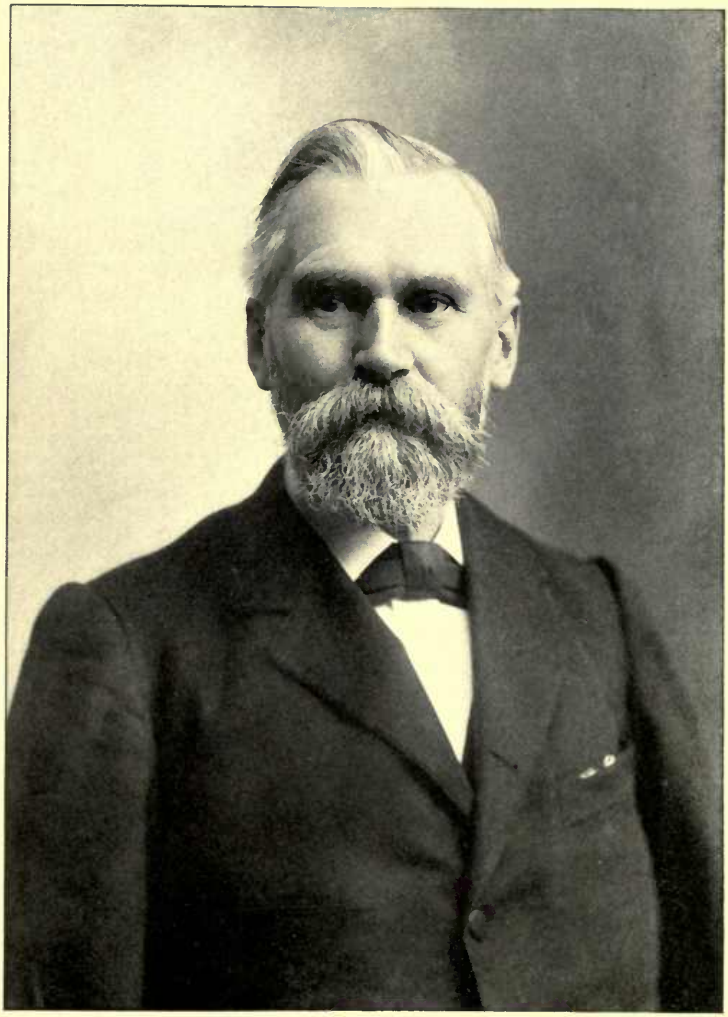
PHELPS, HON. DAVID ELLSWORTH, farmer, judge of probate, former member of the General Assembly and president of the Windsor Creamery Company, was born in Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, February 8th, 1849, the son of Daniel B. Phelps and Phebe L. Phelps. His father was a farmer and brickmaker who furnished supplies to the American troops during the War of 1812 and was an active politician. Judge Phelps is in direct line of descent from William and George Phelps, who came from England in 1630 in the ship *William and Mary,* seeking religious liberty, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and moved to Windsor in 1636. Josiah Ellsworth, another ancestor, came from England in 1654 and settled in Windsor, and Thomas Barber, from whom Judge Phelps also traces direct descent, came from England to Windsor in 1635. He is also descended from Thomas Holcomb, an English emigrant to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634, and from Edward Griswold, Matthew Grant, Thomas Moore, and Joseph Loomis, all of whom came from England to Windsor in the decade between 1630 and 1640.

David Phelps was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of Windsor. At sixteen he undertook the management of the farm and has continued to manage it ever since. The Windsor farm lands are some of the finest in New England and the Phelps farm is one of the most extensive and prosperous. Judge Phelps has been president of the Windsor Creamery Company, justice of the peace, treasurer of the First School Society of Windsor, a member of the school committee and of the board of relief. Following his father in active and constant loyalty to the Republican party, he has often been honored with offices in the gift of that party. In 1887 and in 1901 he was a member of the General Assembly and in 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Since 1893 he has been judge of probate for the town of Windsor. Though deeply and actively interested in all the business, educational and public affairs of the community in which he lives, Judge Phelps has never affiliated with many

social orders. He is, however, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., and was once past master of that lodge. On June 17th, 1884, Judge Phelps married Mary L. McCormick of Windsor. Two children were born of this marriage, but one of whom is living.

WILLIAM OSCAR SEYMOUR

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM OSCAR, civil engineer, member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, former State representative and judge of probate of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, who was born there October 16th, 1833, is a descendant of Richard Seymour, who came to Hartford from England in 1639 and settled with his son Thomas in Norwalk in 1650. Matthew Seymour, grandson of Thomas Seymour, was one of the twenty-five persons who purchased the town of Ridgefield from the Indians for one hundred pounds, since when that town has always been the family home of the Seymours, who have been widely respected for their upright citizenship and for their interest in religion, education, and government. Mr. Seymour's father was William Wells Seymour, a carriage-maker, whom he describes as honest, industrious, reliable, amiable, and religious, and who was a deacon in the Congregational Church for many years. Mr. Seymour's mother was Harriet Betts Seymour, a kind and saintly woman, who died when he was but five years old. He was brought up on a farm in the country and his early life was typically that of a New England farmer's boy of that time. After the chores and duties peculiar to farm life had been done his place was in the chimney corner preparing the lessons for the following day. He was held responsible for a regular routine of duty, for strict observance of the Sabbath, and for regular attendance upon public worship. He was fairly rugged in health, but cared more for study than for out-of-door sports. He was naturally fond of mathematics, particularly in its application to civil engineering and delighted in oratory, history, and biography. He made a special study of the history of the settlement of our country and the formation of our government and of the biographies and noted utterances of public men. He soon mastered the common school branches and at sixteen he began to teach, continuing to do so until he saved enough money to defray the expenses of a year at the private academy in his home town and another year at a seminary in Amenia, New York.



Wm O. Seymour

Beginning his career as a teacher in New Canaan, Connecticut, in 1849, he taught in public schools for six years, at the end of which, in 1855, he established a private boarding and day school for boys in Ridgefield, which he maintained until 1869, when his health failed from long indoor confinement and he was obliged to find an occupation which allowed of activity in the open air. He decided to engage in civil engineering and was employed on various public works for four years, when, in 1873, he was appointed chief engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He held this position until 1881, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Boston Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, and in 1883 he was placed in charge of the location and construction of various extensions of the Wisconsin Central Railway, which occupied his time for four years and a half, during which he located and constructed extensions from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to St. Paul, Minnesota, one hundred and four miles in length, from Schleisingerville, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois, one hundred and twenty-four miles long, and from the main line into Gorgebec Iron Range on the south shore of Lake Superior, forty miles long. In 1887 he was appointed one of the three railroad commissioners of Connecticut and he has been a member of that board ever since.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Seymour represented Ridgefield in the General Assembly in 1868 and 1869, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention from the town of Ridgefield in 1902. From 1892 to 1903 he was judge of the probate court of the district of Ridgefield. In creed he is a Congregationalist. His fraternal connections are with Jerusalem Lodge, No. 49, F. and A. M. of Ridgefield, of which lodge he is past master. In 1855, when he was twenty-two years of age, Mr. Seymour married Rebecca Sproull, daughter of Col. Thomas Sproull and Jane Dodge Sproull of Warwick, New York. They have two daughters, Mary Christie Seymour, married to David Law Jones, and Augusta Dodge Seymour, married to Howard D. Smith, both residing in Ridgefield.

DAVID I. GREEN

GREEN, DAVID I., A.M., S.B., Ph.D., social scientist, educator, author and scholar, superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford, Connecticut, and a prominent member of educational, religious, philanthropic and intellectual clubs in Hartford and of less local scope, is a man whose calling in life might be truthfully summarized as altruism of the most practical, active and progressive kind. "To help make the world better" has been his aim since boyhood and his life work has been directed toward social welfare and improvement with constancy and success.

Among David Green's ancestors were three prominent colonial settlers, all of whom came from England: John Green, who settled in Kingstown, R. I., in 1638; Philip Sherman, a maternal ancestor, who came to Portsmouth, R. I.; and William Chandler, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, at about the same time as the first named. His maternal grandfather, David Sherman, was widely known for his industry and success as a farmer, for his sterling character, public spirit and generosity, and was for many years town supervisor and postmaster in West Union, New York. Dr. Green's parents were John Chandler and Emily Sherman Green. His grandfather, Isaiah W. Green, and later in turn, his father, was supervisor, postmaster and leading merchant of Independence, Allegany County, New York, where David was born, February 5th, 1864. From his father he inherited public spirit, broad sympathies and generosity and from his mother lasting spiritual and intellectual strength and inspiration.

When David Green was eight years old, that is, in 1872, his family removed to the small college town of Alfred, New York. Between the ages of nine and eighteen he attended school only during alternate terms, working the other half of the time in his father's hardware store. The knowledge of practical affairs and of humanity thus gained served in great measure to make up for the limited preparatory schooling. At eighteen he entered Alfred University, where

he received his A.B. degree in 1885, his A.M. degree in 1886 and his S.B. degree in 1890. He then took a three years' post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, which led to the degree of Ph.D. in 1893.

Active professional work was not delayed until his post-graduate education was acquired, but was begun as soon as he received his academic degree. He was a teacher in the West Nottingham Academy in Colora, Maryland, from 1886 to 1887, and in the Glenwood Collegiate Institute in Matawan, New Jersey, in 1887-1888. He was then called by his Alma Mater, Alfred University, to the chair of Latin language and literature and remained there for two years. The following three years were spent in study at Johns Hopkins University and after receiving his Ph.D. degree there in 1893 he remained at the university for one year as instructor in social science. In the autumn of 1892 he was married to Mary Titsworth, daughter of Dr. Abel and Lucy Morgan Titsworth of Dunellen, New Jersey.

In 1894 Dr. Green came to Hartford, where he taught economics and social science in the Hartford School of Sociology for two years. Since 1894 he has been superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford, in which responsible office he has a broad and fitting field for the exercise of his knowledge of humanity and social science and for the application of his leading principle of true and active "brotherhood." He has been especially active of late in promoting better housing conditions in Hartford and throughout Connecticut and in furthering the anti-tuberculosis movement. Since 1902 he has given occasional courses of lectures in social science in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

David I. Green is a member of the council of the American Economic Association, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and of the following Hartford organizations: the Twentieth Century Club, the University Club, the Congregational Club, and the Get-Together Club. With his wife and four children he attends the Center (Congregational) Church, though he was reared a Seventh-Day Baptist and while teaching at Alfred University he was secretary of the Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society. While in Baltimore he was chairman

of the Y. M. C. A. committee on Missions and Charities. In politics he inclines to the principles of the Republican party, but votes "independently." He is the author of various magazine articles on social questions and economics and of "Charities and Correction in Maryland," 1893.

WILLIAM NORTH RICE

RICE, WILLIAM NORTH, Ph.D., LL.D., educator, author and lecturer, professor of geology at Wesleyan University and superintendent of the Connecticut State Geological and Natural History Survey, was born in Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts, November 21st, 1845, and traces his ancestry to Edmund Rice, who came from England and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. The professor's parents were William and Caroline Laura North Rice. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a member of the General Conference of that church in 1856 and in 1876. He was a man of great breadth of intelligence, of progressive methods and general ability and he occupied many high places in the educational as well as in the religious world about him. In all these positions he evinced great adaptability and efficiency, especially in his librarianship of the City Library of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in membership of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Most of the professor's most characteristic traits, however, were inherited from his mother, for she was his strongest mental and moral influence and stimulus.

The greater part of William Rice's youth was spent in a small city. He prepared for college at the Springfield High School and then entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of A.B. In 1867 he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph.D. He then became professor of geology and natural history at Wesleyan University and soon after taking that chair secured a year's leave of absence, which he spent abroad studying at Berlin, Germany. Upon his return, in 1868, he resumed his professional duties and held the same chair until 1884, when he became full professor of the one subject, geology, at Wesleyan. In 1892 he again obtained leave of absence for a year's advanced study in Europe. Meanwhile, in 1886, he had been given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Syracuse University.

From the first years of his residence in Middletown, Dr. Rice has been identified with educational and scientific advancement in state and city fields as well as in those of the university. From 1885 to 1891 he was president of the City School District of Middletown and since 1903 he has been superintendent of the Connecticut State Geological and Natural History Survey. He is likewise a member of the State Board of Education. His activities have had a far wider, in fact, a national scope, for in 1892 and 1893 he was assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey and he maintains active membership in the National Geographic Society, the National Educational Association, and in the Geological Society of America, the National Geological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1891 he was president of the American Society of Naturalists. He is also a member and since 1902 the president of the Connecticut Council of Education, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and of the Religious Education Association. From 1898 to 1900 he was Brooks lecturer on the relation of science and religion at Hamilton Theological Seminary, Colgate University. He has been a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1869 and chairman of the board of examiners of that body since 1896.

As an author Dr. Rice is well and favorably known among students of religion and science. In 1884 he published his first work, "The Geology of Bermuda," showing much able research and scholarly treatment. In 1889 he published "Science Teaching in the Schools," and in 1903 "Christian Faith in an Age of Science." In 1897 he edited the fifth edition of Dana's Geology and in 1898 he edited "William Rice, a Memorial." He is also the author of numerous and able articles in scientific, religious and educational periodicals and of a work called "Seventy-Five Years of Scientific Progress and Other Essays."

All this intellectual achievement has been balanced and made possible by healthy, out-of-door activities such as walking and mountain climbing, and Dr. Rice is an enthusiastic member of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Since becoming a member of the Wesleyan University faculty he has made his home in Middletown, at 31 College Place. His family consists of a wife and one child, though two have been

born to him. Mrs. Rice was Elizabeth Wing Crowell, whom he married in 1870.

In politics Dr. Rice is an Independent, and votes a split ticket on which Republican names usually predominate.

HARVEY LOOMIS ROBERTS

ROBERTS, HARVEY LOOMIS, secretary and treasurer of the Strong Manufacturing Company of Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, banker, manufacturer, ex-member of Legislature, and a man of prominence in the business, political, educational and religious affairs of his town, was born near Winsted, on October 20th, 1843. His first ancestor in America was Peter Roberts, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he died in 1752; through him Mr. Roberts is descended from Welsh ancestors who settled and married in France, whence they were driven into Switzerland by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is believed that Peter Roberts' father was among the hundred and fifty Huguenots who brought their families to New England. Among Mr. Roberts' other paternal ancestors are names of distinction, such as Henry Wolcott, Col. John Talcott, Hon. Matthew Allyn, and Thomas Stoughton, all well known in early Colonial history. On his mother's side Mr. Roberts is a lineal descendant of Joseph Loomis, Thomas Scott, Begat Eggleston, Jonathan Gillette, William Tuttle, and other early settlers, and through John Drake, of a long line of distinguished English ancestry stretching back to the time of the Norman Conquest. Mr. Roberts' father was Nelson Roberts, a farmer, teacher, general agent and dealer who was several times a representative in the General Assembly from his native town of Torrington, and once a member from the Fifteenth Senatorial District. He held many town offices and was a leader in business and educational affairs. He was a man dominated by love of home, country, law, and order, with a keen sense of justice and lively sympathies,— qualities creating a legacy more precious than wealth, to be transmitted to his children. He was a forcible speaker and an energetic, careful, and successful business man. Mr. Roberts' mother was Charlotte Loomis Roberts.

A healthy, fun-loving country boy, Harvey Roberts was blessed in his youth with just enough work in the way of farm duties and tending store and railroad station, to give him a sense of responsibility and

N. L. Roberts

teach the necessity for regularity and promptness. His education was that of the common schools and a short term in a business school. From 1864 to 1867 he was manager of the Baltimore Condensed Milk Company at York, Pa. In 1867 he removed to Winsted and became connected with the Strong Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of coffin trimmings and undertakers' supplies, and one of the foremost industrial concerns in Winsted, as secretary and treasurer, which offices he has filled continuously for nearly forty years. He is also vice-president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, a director in the First National Bank, in the Winsted Edge Tool Works, the Winsted Gas and Electric Light and Power Company, a trustee and secretary and treasurer of The Gilbert School, chairman of the School Board, and a trustee of the Gilbert Home.

A Republican in political allegiance, Mr. Roberts was representative from the town of Winchester in 1871, and a member from the Fifteenth Senatorial District in 1873. He was postmaster of Winsted from 1877 to 1885, and Presidential Elector in 1904. Fraternally he is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, F. and A. M., and of other Masonic societies of Winsted, and of the Clark Commandery, Knights Templar, of Waterbury. He is a lover of all active out-of-door sports and indulges in them enthusiastically in the intervals snatched from his busy life. On the 9th of June, 1870, Mr. Roberts married Emily Perkins of Winsted. No children have been born to them.

For thirty years Mr. Roberts has been warden and treasurer of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Winsted, and church influences and interests have been among the strongest of his life.

Although a sage of old time has cautioned us to call no man happy until his death, and the word "success" has a different meaning for different people,— perhaps always a relative one,— it would yet seem that to have a high ideal and to strive earnestly to approach it; so to live as to gain the respect of a whole community and the friendship of its best citizens; to be held in good repute in a wide business connection, and to be charged with important public trusts; through industry, sobriety, and thrift to be able to assist many worthy public and private enterprises; with a perennial cheerfulness and an abounding goodness of heart often to make sunshine in the shady places where less fortunate humanity

has its daily walk; — surely it would seem that these things count much for what we call success in life, not in the material aspect only, but in its higher and more gracious significance. It is to such success and happiness that we consider that Mr. Roberts has attained; the lesson of his life is the simple old one that he who runs may read: — "to learn and labor truly to get mine own living and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me."

MONROE FAYETTE LATHAM

LATHAM, MONROE FAYETTE, farmer, millwright, former state representative and senator and ex-postmaster of Phœnixville, Eastford, Windham County, Connecticut, where he was born January 3d, 1843, is a descendant of William Latham, a youthful passenger in the *Mayflower* in 1620. William Latham was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, afterwards becoming a sea captain and dying in the Bahamas. His son, Robert Latham, was a constable at Marshfield in 1643 and married a daughter of the historic couple, John Winslow and Mary Chilton. Another ancestor, Cary Latham, was prominent in New London in 1664 and was a deputy to the General Court about that time. Mr. Latham's father, Joseph Burden Latham, was an expert millwright, a captain of militia and a staunch Republican, who held many offices, including those of selectman, justice of the peace, and state representative. His marked characteristics were thoroughness and persistence, sound common sense and a plain, outspoken manner. Mr. Latham's mother was Percy Keyes Bullard Latham, a woman of strong and admirable character, whose influence for good was one of the strongest ever brought to bear upon the son's character and conduct and whose wishes were the chief factors in determining his choice of a life work. As long as she lived, that is, until he was forty years old, Mr. Latham remained at home working on his father's farm and at his father's trade of millwright. He learned the millwright's trade in early youth and showed a marked interest in that and in farming. Beyond the education of the common schools of Phœnixville his training was that of practical experience.

Aside from the management of a large farm, saw mill and grist mill and the various mechanical labors of a millwright, Mr. Latham's time has been occupied with the performance of public services. Since 1880 he has been selectman of Eastford and at different times he has been assessor, justice of the peace, and a member of the board of relief. From 1884 to 1896 he was postmaster of Phœnixville. In 1884 he was elected state representative and during his term of office he served on

the committee on fisheries and game. In 1896 he was elected state senator and during this term in the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on agriculture. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Like his father he has been a lifelong and influential Republican and has had many honors in the gift of that party. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of Crystal Lake Grange, No. 60, of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of Pomona Grange. Of the last named he is master secretary and a most prominent member. He is chairman of the Eastford Town Library Association and a director of the Eastford Creamery. Fishing and hunting are his favorite sports and forms of recreation.

Mr. Latham's family consists of a wife and two sons. Mrs. Latham's maiden name was Sarah M. Johns and their marriage took place March 22d, 1881. Home is and always has been the chief influence and interest of Mr. Latham's life.

ADRIAN JAMES MUZZY

MUZZY, THE HON. ADRIAN JAMES, one of Bristol's leading merchants, was born January 24th, 1851. He is descended from men who played a prominent part in the early history of this country. Among them, Robert Muzzy of England was a freeman in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634. The Balls of Spencer, Massachusetts, were of the same family in England as the mother of Washington. Then there were Richard Dexter, Boston, 1642; Bartholomew Green, Cambridge, 1634; Thomas Langhorne, Cambridge, 1644; Henry Glover, New Haven, 1647; Richard Baldwin, Milford, 1639; the Rev. Adam Blackman, first minister in Stratford; Moses Mansfield, New Haven, 1639; Timothy Mix, Bristol, 1725, and a number of others whose names are familiar in the present generation. The "Common" upon which the battle of Lexington was afterward fought was originally the property of Benjamin Muzzy, whose name with John Hancock appears as witness to a will preserved in Lexington Museum. Four of the Muzzy family were in the skirmish at Lexington, and the name of one of them, Isaac, appears on the memorial stone in the list of the eight men killed that day by the British. Deacon John Muzzy was on the Committee of Correspondence throughout the Revolution. Joseph Byington, another ancestor, was one of the Minute Men who responded to the Lexington alarm and became a lieutenant, serving in various capacities during the war. Joshua Atwater signed the Plantation Covenant in New Haven in 1639; he was representative, assistant and treasurer of the Colony. Robert Lane was in the Colonial Assembly from 1699 to 1715 and deputy to the Court of Election. Several other ancestors were members of colonial legislative bodies, while Moses Mansfield was assistant governor of the Connecticut Colony in 1690-1701, assistant judge of probate, judge of county court, and major in the militia. Mansfield was also a captain in the Indian Wars, and for his services received a large grant of land afterward called Mansfield in his honor.

Mr. Muzzy's father, Henry Isaac Muzzy of Bristol, was a lumber dealer and farmer and held minor local offices. He was a man of determination and sound sense. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Beach, who exerted strong moral influence over her son. As influences upon him in his character, Mr. Muzzy places first, contact with men in active life, and second, private study. He is a careful reader, particularly of biography, history, and of political writings, having the ordinary education of his day.

Leaving home at the age of seventeen, in 1868, he worked for a year in a Bristol factory; then a year as a clerk in a drygoods store, and then entered upon business for himself. From 1870 to 1876 he was a grain dealer; from 1873 to 1876 also partner in a clothing and gentlemen's furnishing store; from 1876 to 1906 he conducted a drygoods and house furnishing establishment. He is now engaged in real estate and invesments, and his business interests are much greater even than is evidenced by his own commercial enterprise. He has been president of the Masonic Building Company since 1892; he was chief promoter of, and is secretary and a director in the Bristol & Plainville Tramway Company, since 1895; was a director in the Bristol Press Publishing Company, director in the New Britain Hospital; an incorporator of the Bristol Savings Bank; clerk of Trinity Parish more than twenty years, president of the Bristol Business Men's Association, 1902-1904; president of of the State Business Men's Association, 1903 and 1904; president of the Bristol Old Home Week Association, 1903; superintendent of the West Cemetery Association for ten years from 1881, etc., etc.

In 1891 and 1897 he was representative from his town, and in 1899 was senator from the Fourth District. He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Bristol. Of the fraternities, he belongs to Franklin Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Pequabuck Chapter, R. A. S.; the Royal Arcanum; O. O. F.; and the Red Men. He has membership in the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and in the New Britain and Bristol Social Clubs. Amusement and recreation he finds in wicket, driving, golf, cards, and reading.

His wife is Florence E. Downes, whom he married on May 22d, 1873. They have had three children, but one of whom is living — Adrienne Florence Muzzy — Wellesley College, 1905.

Engd by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Albert F. Rockwell

ALBERT FENIMORE ROCKWELL

ROCKWELL, ALBERT FENIMORE, inventor and president of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Connecticut, and one of the leading manufacturers in Connecticut, was born in Woodhull, Steuben County, New York, April 8th, 1862, the son of Leander Rockwell, a farmer and merchant, and Fidelia Locke Rockwell. The family is of Norman origin and the American branch, to which Mr. Rockwell belongs, was founded by John Rockwell, who emigrated from Dorchester, England, to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1640.

In boyhood Albert Rockwell was robust and ambitious and his early life spent on a farm or in a village afforded ample opportunity for the exercise of his physical vigor and energy. He had but scanty "book education" which consisted of public school courses in Morris, Illinois, and terminated when he was but thirteen. He was intensely interested in the study of mechanics and, though he had little time for reading, he managed to glean much knowledge along this special line of work. At thirteen he went to work in the notion department in Field, Leiter and Company's dry goods store in Chicago, where he remained for two years, at the end of which he went to Florida and engaged in "clearing land, splitting rails and digging stumps" and a variety of carpenter work. From seventeen to twenty he managed a country store and this occupation was followed by two years in the fruit business and four years in the hardware business in Florida, which he gave up on account of the frosts and yellow fever.

From his twenty-sixth year to the present time Mr. Rockwell has been engaged in manufacturing. After leaving the South he came to Connecticut and soon became identified with manufacturing interests in Bristol. He was the founder of the New Departure Company, which was started in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. This Company has grown with wonderful rapidity, till to-day they turn out the largest quantity of goods in their line of any plant in the world, and market their goods in every civilized country. They

have a branch factory in Germany and selling and advertising departments in Bristol, New York, Berlin, London, and Copenhagen. Mr. Rockwell has held office since its organization and is now president of this large and progressive corporation. During his connection with manufacturing interests his mechanical genius has borne abundant fruit, for he has taken out a large number of patents for mechanical inventions of great utility and practical value.

Mr. Rockwell has supported himself without any aid, parental or otherwise, since he was thirteen years of age and has met with real and well earned success. His ability as a mechanic, as an industrial and financial manager and his ingenuity as an inventor place him in the front rank of the progressive manufacturers of to-day. He is a "self-made man" in the best sense of the phrase and his high place in industrial life is of his own winning. To others he says, "Stand well with yourself. Keep the mind in condition to find useful lessons in every day's work and don't allow yourself to get inflated by seeming success."

Since the above was written, Mr. Rockwell has been elected state representative from Bristol.

EDWIN BROWNSON EVERITT

EVERITT, EDWIN BROWNSON, secretary of the C. F. Monroe Company, novelty manufacturers, of Meriden, Connecticut, and a prominent Republican, Mason, and musician of that city, was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, October 6th, 1835. His family is of English origin and has been well represented in New England for over two centuries. His grandfather, Abner Everitt, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Everitt's parents were Abraham and Sarah C. Stone Everitt and his father was president of the Watertown Manufacturing Company, a man active in religious and fraternal interests and honored for his sagacity, broad mindedness and sociability. The mother was a woman of strong character and her influence upon her son was correspondingly good.

The public schools and academy of Watertown furnished Mr. Everitt's early education and at twenty he left school to become clerk in a jewelry store in Hartford. He soon left this occupation and returning to Watertown, taught school there for several terms. He became interested in photography and engaged in that art at Waterbury, but ill-health forced him to change occupation again and as soon as he was able he became connected with the insurance business as agent for the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford. As an insurance man he won rapid success and was soon made general agent of the company for Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island. Though so successful in this line of work he inherited from his father an interest in and aptitude for manufacturing and in a few years he accepted a clerical position with the Meriden Britannia Company which he held for more than twenty-five years. He is also Secretary of the C. F. Monroe Company engaged in the manufacture of novelties.

In politics Mr. Everitt is an unswerving Republican and he has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Meriden. He is most active and zealous in church work and is a deacon of one of the leading Congregational churches of his city. He uses his musical

knowledge and talent in connection with the church and has been organist and choir master for a quarter of a century. He is prominent in many social orders, including the Home Club, Federal Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the Knights Templar, having been Prelate for many years. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He has no children. Mrs. Everitt was Mary A. Thompson of Otis, Massachusetts.

EDWIN DWIGHT GRAVES

GRAVES, EDWIN DWIGHT, civil engineer, is a descendant of one of Hartford's oldest families, the members of which removed to Massachusetts and then to Maine, and now Mr. Graves is back in the place of their first settlement in America, doing good work, as they did two hundred and fifty years ago. The Graves family in England is among the most ancient, and members of it have held high places of honor and distinction. The first to come to this country was Thomas Graves, accompanied by four sons and one daughter, all adults.

The family located in Hartford and in Wethersfield prior to 1645, and it is quite worthy of note that they were engaged in surveying and general engineering work. Never could they have dreamed, however, of the tremendous engineering project which would be under the charge of their descendant in this identical township in 1906. Thomas Graves was a man of rather unyielding convictions. He had come to America for conscience's sake and he could not here compromise with anything which did not meet his ideas of propriety. After a few years there occurred a schism in Thomas Hooker's First Church of Christ (the first in Connecticut), with infant baptism as the cause of it. The Graves family could not accept what they believed to be the ungodly latitude that was developing in the local church. Accordingly, in 1661, all except one son, Nathan, packed their goods on ox-carts, abandoned their houses and lands, and marched to Hatfield, Massachusetts, where they were prominent for many years thereafter. Isaac, son of Thomas, and direct ancestor of Edwin D. Graves, was killed by the Indians, together with his brother, John, in an attack made on Hatfield September 19th, 1677. After the slaughter of Deerfield people, two years before, the Graves' and other families of Hatfield had surrounded their settlement with a stockade, but on this eventful September day Isaac and John had gone outside the stockade to work upon a new house. Eight others were killed in this attack.

Descendants of the family removed to Belchertown, Massachusetts, and then to Maine, where, in the village of Orono, Mr. Graves was born on October 5th, 1865. One of his ancestors, Joseph, was a lieutenant in the army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Graves' father was Perez Boardman Graves, a carpenter, and his mother was Abbey M. (Colbourn) Graves, who exerted a strong influence on the mental and moral development of her two sons. Plain, homely, country life promoted at one and the same time the boy's physical constitution and his knowledge of what work meant and of how to overcome obstacles. Patiently he pursued the course he had chosen for himself till, working his own way, he had graduated from the University of Maine with the class of 1886 and could see his way clear for the profession of civil engineering. In 1884, two years before graduation, he had tried his hand at it, on railroad surveys, and with results that encouraged him. After graduation he continued his studies as a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Some of his more important work has been the surveying for the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moosehead Lake, Mattawamkeag, as engineer of the Somerset Railway Company, and as engineer for the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of East Berlin, Connecticut, whose wonderful engineering achievements brought it world-wide fame. When the great problem of bridging the Connecticut River at Hartford confronted the public, after the burning of the century-old wooden bridge in 1895, a combination of towns directly affected was formed under the title of the Connecticut River Bridge & Highway District, with power from the Legislature. There was no other bridge for general traffic between Middletown and Springfield, Massachusetts, and all the great tide of business between east and west in Northern Connecticut, except by steam road, must be over the proposed structure. The questions which arose were troublesome and the importance of securing a thoroughly competent engineer first of all was apparent to the commission acting for the district, of which ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley was chairman. If there could be surety that the bridge would be what it should be, the funds would be readily forthcoming. Mr. Graves was chosen for the responsible position. Under his direction the largest stone arch bridge in the world is nearing completion, and in addition a boulevard on the Hartford side, the construction of which involved the removal of blocks of houses and

the regrading of streets and railways in a densely settled part of the city. The cost of the bridge and the Hartford approach will be not less than $3,700,000.00. It is the greatest piece of engineering ever undertaken in Connecticut and it excites the admiration of the many experts from all parts of America and Europe who came here to see it.

Mr. Graves is a Republican in politics and is a member of that old First Church of Christ to which his ancestors belonged. He is fond of golfing and of country and seaside recreation and a firm believer in systematic physical culture. He is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi (Beta Eta Chapter), of the Engineers' Club of New York City, of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Republican Club of Hartford, and of the Hartford Board of Trade.

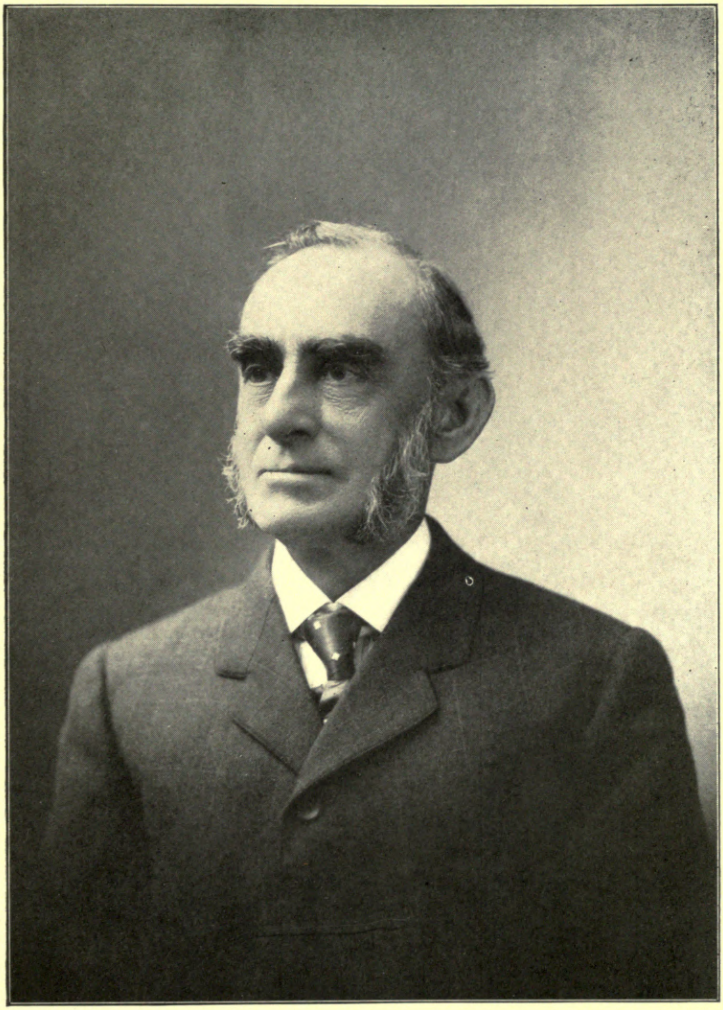
He married Maybelle Parlin of North Anson, Maine, on October 5th, 1890. They have two children. Their home is at No. 75 North Beacon street, Hartford.

HENRY BYRON NOYES.

NOYES, HENRY BYRON, banker, of Mystic, was born in Old Mystic, New London County, Conn., January 15th, 1837. He is the son of George W. Noyes and Prudence Dean (Brown) Noyes. His father was a bank cashier in Mystic and his ancestors were English. The Rev. James Noyes emigrated from England in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass., and his son, likewise a Rev. James Noyes, came to live in Stonington, Conn. He was one of the founders and a trustee of Yale College.

Mr. Noyes' early life was uneventful. He attended the district school until he was fifteen years old and then went for one year to the Mystic Academy. His father then needed his help in the bank of which he was cashier, and at the age of sixteen young Henry began the active work of life in an occupation which he has continued ever since. Possessed of a natural industry and impelled by a strong desire to prosper, he has succeeded in his career. At the death of his father in 1866, he was chosen to succeed him as cashier of the Mystic River National Bank, a position which he still holds. Later he became treasurer of the Groton Savings Bank, and since 1875 he has been its president. He is likewise trustee and treasurer of the Elm Grove Cemetery Association, trustee of the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf since its incorporation, and director of the Mystic Industrial Company. He has always been a member of the Republican party and in 1871 he represented the town of Stonington in the State Legislature. Since 1880 he has been clerk of the Mystic Bridge Congregational Society.

In 1870 he was married to Ellen Holmes; they have had one child. Mr. Noyes attends the Congregational Church of Mystic. His favorite form of amusement and recreation is reading and traveling. His life has been one of constant progress and usefulness to his community. The high moral and spiritual side of it is due to the early influence of his mother; the influence of his home and of his companions aided in building up his character, but his strongest incentive to succeed was derived from personal contact with active and prosperous business men.



Henry D. Lloyd

JOHN AUGUSTUS PAINE

PAINE, JOHN AUGUSTUS, was born at Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, March 13th, 1850, the son of Martha and Lucia J. (Perrin) Paine. His earliest ancestor in America, Stephen Paine, of Norfolk, England, was one of the heroic band who emigrated on the little ship "Diligent" from the Mother Country and settled in Connecticut in the year 1638. The line of descent is through Captain Isaac Paine of Scituate, Rhode Island, who served in the Revolution, and married Hannah Williams, great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. Mr. Paine is fourth in line of descent. The father of John A. Paine was a prosperous farmer of Windham County, a man of strict adherence to principle and duty.

Mr. Paine's early life was spent in the country on his father's farm, where the hard manual labor and out-of-doors life laid the foundation for a vigorous and useful manhood. His education was acquired in the grammar school and Academy of Woodstock. After teaching school for one term in his native town he entered the employ of John O. Fox and Company of Putnam, Connecticut, as salesman and bookkeeper, remaining with this firm for five years. Having decided, after this trial, on a mercantile career Mr. Paine then went to Danielson, Connecticut, in 1877, and in company with John Davenport bought out the coal and lumber business of O. M. Capron and Son. In 1882 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Paine continued the business independently until 1896. He has taken an interest in the educational work of his town, serving as a member of its school committee since 1889. Mr. Paine has also served that length of time as a member of the town board. He has always been an active Republican and represented his district in the state legislature from 1897 to 1898 and was Judge of Probate in 1903 and 1904. He has been president of the First National Bank of Killingly and a director in the Windham County National Bank and is at present the president of the Windham County Savings Bank.

On January 25th, 1882, Mr. Paine was married to Fannie Grace Dorrance. They have had five children: Everett Augustin, died May 25th, 1895, aged thirteen years; Arthur Rupert, born October 5th, 1884, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1906; Wallace Martin, born May 13th, 1887; Corinne Lucia, born May 30th, 1889, and Dorothy Dorrance, born August 14th, 1895. He has been a deacon of the Congregational Church of Danielson since 1893. Mr. Paine believes that he owes his success in life to the influences of his home, school, private study and contact with men of affairs. The books which he most cares for are the Bible, ancient history and biography and he finds his relaxation in the companionship of his children and in travel.

MORRIS BEACH BEARDSLEY

BEARDSLEY, MORRIS BEACH, attorney-at-law and public man of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Trumbull, one of the smaller towns of that county, on August 13th, 1849, and is the son of Samuel G. and Mary Beach Beardsley. On his father's side he traces his ancestry to William Beardsley, who came from England and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. Morris Beardsley's parents were well-to-do and did their utmost to give him educational privileges and advantages. His father was a prosperous farmer who held nearly every town office, being at different times town clerk, justice of peace, representative and state senator and the incumbent of many minor offices.

The son Morris spent most of his early life in school. He attended Stratford Academy, where he prepared for Yale. He took his A.B. degree at Yale in 1870 and then spent one year in professional study at the Law School of Columbia University. The following year, 1871, he opened his legal practice in Bridgeport and he has pursued it ever since that date with success and distinction.

From 1873 to 1877 he was city clerk of Bridgeport and from 1877 to 1893 he was judge of the Bridgeport probate court. In 1893 he represented his city in the State Legislature and during and since these dates he has conducted many important and successful lawsuits.

Judge Beardsley is a Mason, a member and lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is very prominent in the last named society and was at one time vice-president general of the national society of that name. His political views are those of the Republican party and his church membership is with the Congregational denomination. He considers travel the most ideal recreation and indulges his inclination for it at frequent intervals.

It was in June, 1872, soon after he began his professional career, that Judge Beardsley married Lucy J. Fayerweather. Three children have been born of this union, Samuel F. Beardsley, Lucy M. Beardsley, and Amelia L. Beardsley.

BENJAMIN BLISS

BLISS, BENJAMIN, late merchant and prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in West Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, September 21st, 1820, and died in Hartford, October 3d, 1896. He represented a very old and distinguished family, whose ancestral tree sprang from both English and Dutch roots, and shows many worthy branches. He was a descendant of John Bliss of Preston Capes, Manor of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, England, who died there in 1617, and whose family had been prominent in that county for several generations previous to the year 1600. Thomas Bliss, son of John Bliss, came to America in 1635, to escape religious persecution, located temporarily in Braintree, Massachusetts, and eventually settled in Hartford, of which place he was one of the original land-proprietors. In the War of the Revolution, Caleb Bliss, grandfather of Benjamin, was a private in Captain Francis Stebbins' company, Colonel David Moseley's regiment, which was formed to support the government at Springfield. He enlisted in June, 1782. Elijah Bliss, father of Benjamin, was a shoemaker and a farmer in West Springfield, Massachusetts, who married Lucy Van Horn, and it is through her and through his grandmother, Hannah Van Horn, that Benjamin Bliss was a descendant of Christian Van Horn, who, with his brother Barent, came to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1704. This gentleman was baptized at Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 16th, 1683, the son of John Christeson Van Horn and wife Elenora. The grandfather of Christian Van Horn was Christian Barentsen Van Horn, who, with his wife Jennetje Jans and some of their children, emigrated from the city of Hoorn in Holland to New Amsterdam (New York City), before 1653, where he resided at what is now the corner of Broadway and Wall Streets.

Dirck Van Horn, maternal grandfather of Benjamin Bliss, served on the alarm of April 19th, 1775, and also in 1777, 1778, and 1782 in the War of the Revolution. Another of Mr. Bliss' noteworthy an-

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Benjamin Bliss

cestors was Luke Hitchcock, his great-great-grandfather, who was a captain in King Philip's war in 1676. From his father Mr. Bliss gained an example of courageous and religious character, and a mind strong in its powers of concentration. From his mother he received the strongest and highest spiritual influences.

Reared on his father's farm, Benjamin Bliss had in youth the usual tasks and interests of the New England country boy. He was healthy in mind and body and lost no opportunity for improving himself in every way. He received a common school education, which was supplemented by reading and travel in later years. He spent more time reading the Bible than any other book and, as he grew older, he read historical and religious works with the greatest interest. He had his own way to make in the world, and at eighteen he settled in Hartford and entered the employ of H. L. Miller, and afterwards of C. F. Collins, both dry goods merchants. While with Mr. Collins young Mr. Bliss conceived the idea of putting in the store a show-case, filled with knives and general cutlery. He was permitted to carry out this scheme, and, as a result, made the money that gave him his start in life and with which he opened a dry goods business with Joseph Delliber, known as the firm of Delliber & Bliss, on the site of the present Hartford Opera House. At the end of three years Mr. Bliss purchased Mr. Delliber's interest and, in 1855, he also purchased the property at the corner of Main and Pratt streets, where he established one of the largest dry goods stores in its day in the city of Hartford. He remained there until February, 1882, when his impaired health prevented his longer continuance in active business, and he was succeeded by his son, Edward L. Bliss. The business has since passed into other hands and is now C. S. Hills & Co., but the " corner block " still belongs to the Bliss family.

Benjamin Bliss had many other business and personal interests in Hartford besides those immediately connected with the mercantile business, and he was particularly interested in insurance and financial institutions. He was a director of the National Fire Insurance Company and of the Merchants' Insurance Company. He was a capable, level-headed business man who built up a large and prosperous business with an extensive out-of-town trade. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and during the Civil War he was a loyal supporter of the Government. At one time he was a member of the

Governor's Foot Guard. He was a devoted and useful member of the South Baptist Church, was chairman of its Society for nine years, and he was the dispenser of many personal charities known only to the recipients of his benefactions. He was honored, not only as a successful business man, but as a man who was the soul of integrity and uprightness in all his dealings. He was a man of sociable and domestic temperament and his home life was delightful and enjoyable. His wife, who survives him, was Abbie Goodrich Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and she has been the mother of three daughters and two sons. The daughter, Lizzie Cordis, died in 1860, while the two daughters, Alice Goodrich and Grace Edith, and one son, Frederick Spencer Bliss, survive their father. Mrs. Bliss is a descendant of Joseph Woodhouse, who came from England and settled in Wethersfield in 1710, and whose father lived and died on the estate called "Hollow Oak," in Garway, Herefordshire, England, while his mother, Phebe, lies buried in the parish yard of Goodrich-on-the-Wye, near to Garway in the same shire.

Edward Langdon Bliss, elder son of Benjamin Bliss, was born February 24th, 1852, and, after receiving his education at the Hartford public schools and the Cheshire Military Academy, entered into the dry goods business with his father. After his father's retirement, Edward L. Bliss assumed entire charge of the business until it was sold out in 1891. He inherited his father's rare business ability and strength of mind and character, and was well informed on all public matters. He was at one time a member of the Hartford Board of Trade. He enjoyed travel, both at home and abroad, as a means of recreation and education. He died very suddenly, in 1895, a year before his father's death.

SEBASTIAN DUFFY LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, SEBASTIAN DUFFY, president of the National Whaling Bank of New London, Connecticut, philanthropist and public benefactor, bears a name that has been connected with the industrial, financial and civil life of New London for many years and is particularly well known as the exponent of the whaling industry for which that town was once famous. His father and grandfather were natives of Venice and the former, Joseph Lawrence, commanded a vessel engaged in trade between East India and China and came to New London in 1819, where he established a commercial business and was one of the early promoters of the whaling and sealing industry. He had as many as fifteen vessels on the high seas at one time and was a most successful, enterprising and capable man who left to his son and his city an example of business tact and ability and generous public service. He built Lawrence Hall and established the National Whaling Bank, of which his son is now president. His wife, Sebastian's mother, was Mary Woodward Brown of New London.

Sebastian D. Lawrence was born in 1823 and educated at the district schools in his native city, after which he spent six years at the Bacon Academy in Colchester, Connecticut. Then, at the age of twenty, he entered into business relations with his father and became identified with the whaling industry, continuing in the commercial career until 1887, when the last voyage was made and the once great industry had proved a thing of the past. In 1863 he became president of the National Whaling Bank, which was changed in that year from a state bank to a national bank. This bank, founded by his father in 1833, is one of the oldest and soundest banks in the State. It was built in the days of New London's commercial supremacy as a whaling port and to satisfy the demand for increased banking facilities caused by the growth of the industry from which it takes its name. It has outlived that industry and is today one of the principal banking houses of the city, occupying its own substantial building,

which fittingly embodies the solidity and strength of the institution itself. Its growth and prestige is greatly due to the keen judgment, practical business methods and solid integrity of its president.

A man who inherits a large fortune and through his own successful efforts multiplies that fortune is doubly responsible for its use. Sebastian D. Lawrence has met his responsibility and abundantly discharged it in many public and private charities actuated by true patriotism and Christianity. The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument near the Union Station in New London, and the Fireman's Monument are but two of his many public benefactions. He is a philanthropist in the word's best sense. In politics he is a Democrat and in creed an Episcopalian and it might be added that in citizenship he is an altruist of a most useful and inspiring type.

NOBLE BENNETT STRONG

STRONG, NOBLE BENNETT, farmer and public man, of Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, who has been state representative, notary public, commissioner of the superior court of Litchfield County, and the incumbent of numerous responsible town offices, was born in Warren, April 30th, 1833. He is in the eighth generation of descent from Elder John Strong, who came from England to America in 1630 in the ship *Mary and John* and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later in Windsor, Connecticut. Still later he moved to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of ninety-four, the father of sixteen children. Eben Strong, Mr. Noble B. Strong's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution, county surveyor for over forty years, and a man noted for his piety and for his great interest in fighting the wrongs of humanity. David Strong, Mr. Strong's father, was a farmer and a captain of militia who held many town offices, including that of selectman, and who was honored for his uprightness, thoroughness and reliability. Mr. Strong's mother was Eunice Pickett Strong and though she died when he was but six months old he was brought up in an intimate knowledge of her beautiful Christian character which made a lifelong impression and inspiration.

The care of live stock, wood chopping and all the other duties of farm life made plenty of work for a boy who was robust, strong and ambitious like Noble Strong and, as he was naturally studious, he employed most of his leisure in reading and study. History, biography and books of travel were of absorbing interest to him and he made an especially thorough study of the history of his native town and state. He informed himself about the places and people most influential in society and in the building up of the country and indeed about everything that pertained to the improvement and progress of humanity. He secured as thorough an education as the family means permitted and used his first earnings to augment his educational ad-

vantages. He attended the district school and academy in Warren and enjoyed a few terms at the New Britain Normal School.

Circumstances were such that at twenty-one Mr. Strong was obliged to go west to assist his elder brother, who had gone with his family to Iowa. When his brother no longer needed him, Mr. Strong went on to Nebraska and settled there before the region was fully surveyed. He located his brother's family there and then went to northwestern Missouri, where he spent two years as teacher in the district schools. He became sheriff of Johnson County, Nebraska, and also took a prominent part in the religious life of the new community.

Upon his return to Connecticut Mr. Strong undertook his share of managing the homestead farm which has been in the family for five generations of men who have "used the fruits of their own labors" in tilling its soil year after year. He has been a farmer ever since and his chief interest outside of that occupation has been in public affairs and services. He has been justice of peace, selectman, a member of the school board, a leader in church life, and a political power in Warren for over fifty years. In 1865 he was a member of the state House of Representatives, he was notary public for fifteen years, in 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut and he has also been commissioner of the superior court of Litchfield County. He has taken charge of a number of large trust funds and has conducted the settlement of various estates. He has also been superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School in Warren and acting school visitor for a number of years. He has likewise fostered intellectual life in his community as a lecturer before various societies. He is a member of Grange No. 132, but otherwise has no fraternal or social ties. He has been a loyal supporter of the Republican platform from the day of his first vote. His family consists of a wife and five children. Mrs. Strong was Emily Terrell of Kent, Connecticut.

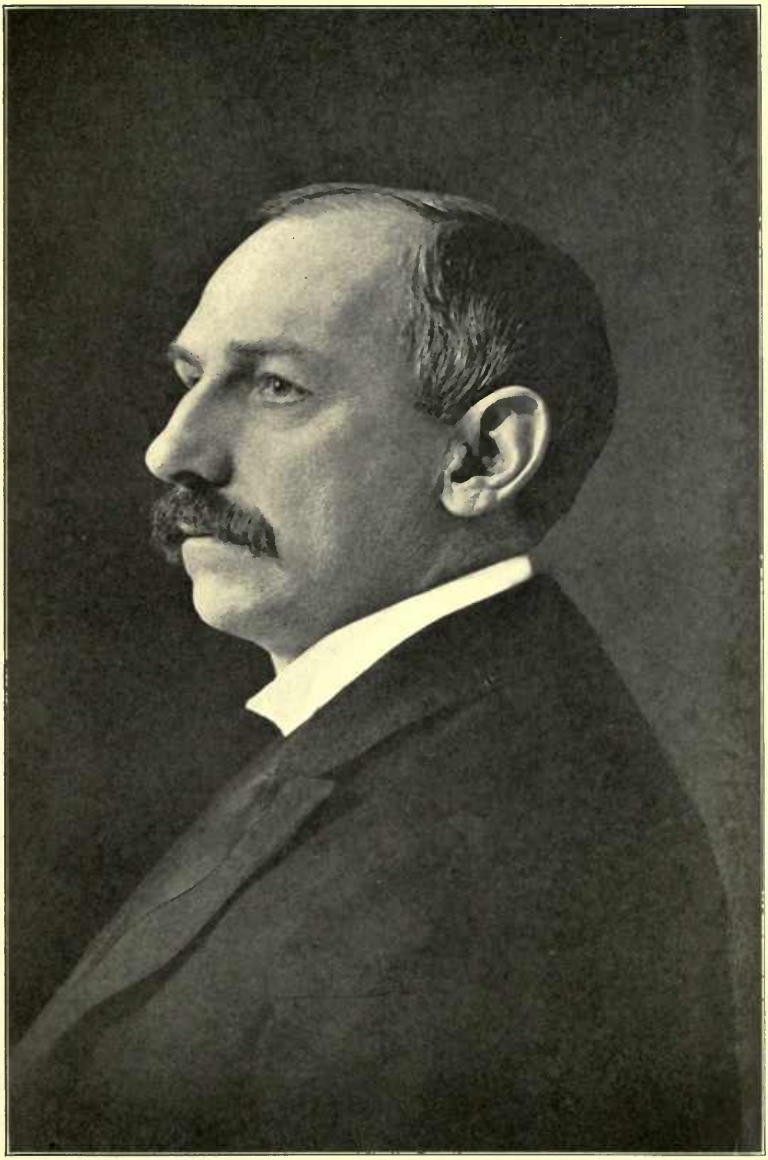
The highest ideal of Mr. Strong's life has been, as he himself says, to create "a pleasant home in every sense of the word without regard to wealth or civil distinction." Home and the heritage of qualities that make for good and useful citizenship have been the chief formative influences of his own life and he has "builded well" to make such a home for his own dear ones. To young men seeking the secret of true success in life he says: "Cultivate reliability and inde-

pendence and push forward with a vim, ever remembering that 'what man has done man can do,' and be prepared to *do* and *be* something in the world. Opportunities will come that were never dreamed of and you must be ready to enter the car when the train starts. Seek the company of educated people, attend the meetings of some church, be interested in the welfare of the people and the enlightenment of the world. Do your duty today and the morrow will take care of itself."

FRANCIS HUBERT PARKER

PARKER, FRANCIS HUBERT, a well known member of the Connecticut Bar, was born in East Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, September 23d, 1850. He is a descendant of William Parker who settled in Hartford in 1636, and removed to Saybrook in 1645. Among Mr. Parker's ancestors were Edward Fuller, John Howland, and John Tilley, passengers in the Mayflower; James Avery, John Elderkin, and William Lyon, all early settlers in Connecticut and Massachusetts. John Parker, Nathan Avery and Josiah Lyon, three of Mr. Parker's great-grandfathers, saw service in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandfather, Hubert Ayer, in the War of 1812. Mr. Parker's father, Ozias H. Parker, lived in East Haddam until his recent death. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1851, 1854, 1857, and 1877, selectman for many years, first selectman for seven years, town auditor, school visitor, and in many other ways a useful member of his community. His faithfulness to trusts, strict sense of honor, independent judgment and strong common sense, secured for him the respect of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Parker's mother was Maria M. Ayer, a woman of strong character, whose moral influence upon her son was very helpful.

A Connecticut hill farm was Mr. Parker's boyhood home, and it afforded a life full of duties and responsibilities. The family means were limited and he worked hard to get the thorough education he desired, for he was studious and literary from a very early age. Mr. Parker prepared for college in the old-fashioned way with Rev. Silas W. Robbins, pastor of the First Congregational Church in East Haddam. He graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1874, with the degree of B. A., and then attended Yale Law School, receiving his LL.B. in 1876. That same year he began the practice of law in Hartford, but, although this was the beginning of his life work, it was not his first work, for he had taught school one term during his college course and continued teaching for two terms while studying law.



Francis H. Parker

Mr. Parker has continued steadily and successfully in his chosen profession. He was prosecuting attorney for Hartford from 1887 to 1891 and from 1894 to 1895, referee in bankruptcy for the County of Hartford from 1898 to 1900, when he resigned to become United States Attorney for the district of Connecticut, to which position he was appointed by President McKinley. One of Mr. Parker's best known cases was that of Henry L. Goodwin against the town of East Hartford, in which Mr. Goodwin strove to prevent payment from the East Hartford treasury of an order of $5,000, drawn for the expense of lobbying a bill through the legislature, imposing upon the State the maintenance of a free bridge across the Connecticut. Mr. Parker carried the case through the courts successfully.

An active, ardent Republican, Mr. Parker has held many public positions of a political nature. He has been a delegate to state and local political conventions, and was chairman of the Hartford Republican Town Committee from 1896 to 1900. He represented East Haddam in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1878 and 1880. He is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford.

In addition to his legal and political interests, Mr. Parker is interested in historical and educational matters, is president of the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys, chairman of the Library Committee of the Connecticut Historical Society, and a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the college fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Parker is a regular attendant of the Congregational Church. Socially he is a member of the Hartford Club and of the University Club of Hartford.

Mr. Parker married, December 9th, 1891, Mrs. Adelaide (Leeds) Fowler of New London, daughter of Cary and Mary (Millet) Leeds, and widow of Lieut. Frank Fowler of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers.

For the young men of to-day and to-morrow Mr. Parker advocates "plain living and high thinking." "A strenuous life guided by a nice sense of honor and morality; a life 'sans peur et sans reproche,' with hard work and patience and perseverance will bring to the young such measure of success as they deserve."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON WOOSTER

WOOSTER, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, manufacturer, and former state senator, secretary and treasurer of The Seymour Manufacturing Company, president of The Seymour Water Company, and president of the Seymour Electric Light Company, was born in Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, July 4th, 1840. Mr. Wooster is the son of Albert Wooster, a mechanic, and Mitty Chatfield Wooster. Most of his youth was spent in the country and his schooling was acquired in the public schools of Waterbury and Naugatuck.

At the very early age of ten William Henry Harrison Wooster went to work in a factory in Naugatuck during the summer months when he was not in school. At fifteen he spent two years as clerk in a country store. From 1857 to 1861 he was employed as a salesman and bookkeeper. From 1866 to 1877 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Massachusetts. Since 1878 he has been a resident of Seymour and a leader in the industrial and public life of that busy little town. In that year he became secretary and treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, a large concern well known for its extensive manufacture of German silver, copper, sheet brass, wire and tubing for use in the manufacture of silverware and all sorts of brass goods. Mr. Wooster is also president of The Seymour Water Company and of the Seymour Electric Light Company.

Mr. Wooster's career in business was interrupted at the time of the Civil War. He served in the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers in 1861 and 1862, and again in 1864 and 1865. He has rendered more recent public service in politics, having been senator from the seventeenth district in 1905. He is greatly interested in the advancement of education and was a member of the local school board for six years as well as a member of the building committee for the Seymour High School. In politics he is a Republican and in religious faith he is a Congregationalist. From 1883 to 1885 he was superintendent of the Sunday school in the Congregational church in Seymour.

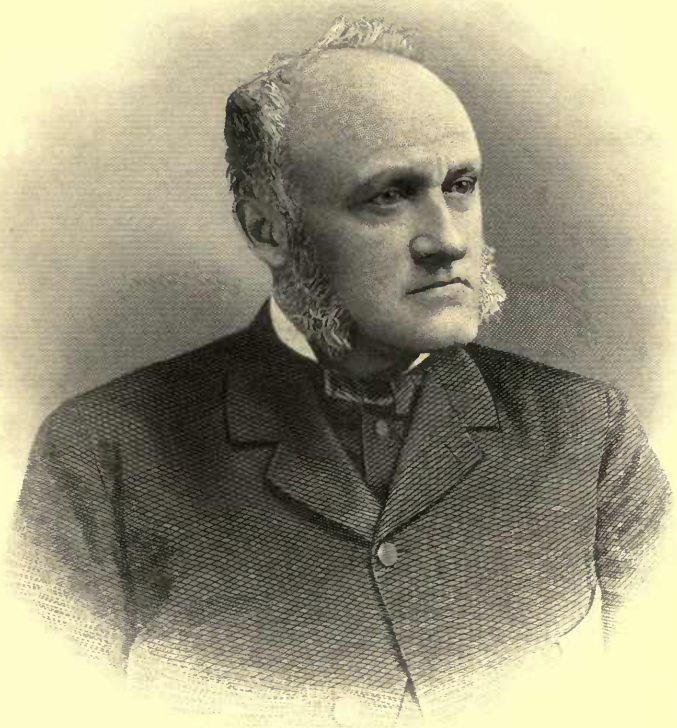
On August 26th, 1861, Mr. Wooster married Anna Louise Putnam, daughter of Horace and Clarinda (Boice) Putnam of Springfield, Massachusetts. Six children have been born of this union and all are now living. Their names are Annie Thompson, Clara Lee, Horace Putnam, Louise, Mabel and Helena Ruth.

SAMUEL EDWIN MERWIN

MERWIN, SAMUEL EDWIN, was a descendant of the family of Miles Merwin, who came from Wales to Milford, Connecticut, in the year 1638, and the son of Samuel Edwin Merwin of Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, August 23d, 1831. His mother, Ruby Nearing Merwin, had an especial influence on his spiritual and moral life.

He grew up in the simple life of the country, attending the common, and later the high schools of Brookfield, Newtown, and New Haven. After leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store. He soon left this business, however, finding it little to his taste, and joined his father, the late Samuel E. Merwin, in 1850, in the wholesale provision business and meat packing, under the firm name of S. E. Merwin & Son. The firm prospered and continued in business at the same place on State Street until about 1886, when, after the death of his father, he sold out and went into banking as president of the New Haven Savings Bank in 1888. From 1889 to 1901 Mr. Merwin served as president and director of the Yale National Bank. He was for a time a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and at the time of his death was president and director of the New Haven Savings Bank, and a trustee of the New Haven Trust Company. He was also a director of several railroads, of the New Haven Water Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company, and the National Pipe Bending Company.

Mr. Merwin was held in the highest esteem by the people of New Haven, and was actively connected in all the economic, educational, and philanthropic work of the city. He was president of the General Hospital Society for fourteen years, at one time a member of the Prudential Committee, and was serving on the Board of Directors of the New Haven Orphan Asylum at the time of his death. He was connected with the City Board of Education for six years, and with the State Board for four, was a director of the Industrial School for Girls, and a member of the Police Commission. In politics Mr. Merwin was



Engd by W.T. Bartlett Albany N.Y.

S. E. Merwin.

a Republican, and held a number of prominent offices within that party's gift, being elected a state senator in 1876, and later serving as Lieutenant-Governor for four years. He belonged to a number of clubs and organizations, among them the Union League, the Quinnipiac, Chamber of Commerce, and the Historical Society of New Haven. In 1904 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Yale University — an honor of which he may be justly proud. Mr. Merwin attended the St. Paul Episcopal Church. On February 7th, 1854, he was married to Lucy Emily Beers.

During the Civil War Mr. Merwin was one of those ready and anxious to go to the front, but the opportunity never came. During a part of the war he commanded the New Haven Grays, which company was not sent into active service, but was under arms one month during the draft riots. Later, Mr. Merwin commanded the Second Regiment, where his duty consisted in receiving returning regiments, burying the dead, and guarding conscripts. He told an interesting anecdote of his last military service: "It took place," he said, "when I was serving as Adjutant-General of the State under Governor Jewell. I was ordered one morning to assist the sheriff in stopping a prize-fight on Charles Island. I called out the city companies, chartered a train and went to Milford, bagged the intending spectators, and returned home. We received quite an ovation on our return as we marched up Chapel Street with between one and two hundred prisoners. There has never been a prize-fight in Connecticut since that date."

From his own experience and observation, Mr. Merwin would say to young men that the way to succeed in life is by attending strictly to the business in hand, being truthful and honest, prompt in keeping engagements, by paying bills when due, and living within one's income. Further, by being charitable in all things, but not thinking it necessary to give when the money should be paid to some honest creditor.

Mr. Merwin died at his home in New Haven on March 5th, 1907.

FREEMAN FREMONT PATTEN

PATTEN, FREEMAN FREMONT, treasurer of the Warren Woolen Company of Stafford Springs, Tolland County, Connecticut, treasurer of the State of Connecticut and a public official in many other capacities, was born in Stafford Springs on the third of November, 1856. He traces his ancestry to William Patten, who came from Somersetshire, England, to America in 1830. Mr. Patten's great-grandfather, Captain Hezekiah Wells, was an officer who took active part in many engagements of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Patten's parents were Robbins and Louisa Converse Patten. His father was a woolen manufacturer and vice-president and director of the Stafford Springs Savings Bank. His son describes him as "one of the good men" and adds that his mother was a woman of strong character and ennobling influence.

After receiving a common school education in his home town and three years of more advanced training at the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, young Mr. Patten became a clerk in the savings bank at Stafford Springs. He was then nineteen years old and two years later, when he was less than twenty-one, he left the bank to become a bookkeeper in the Converseside Woolen Company, founded by his grandfather, Captain Parley Converse, and in which his father was actively interested. Two years later, in 1879, the company was dissolved and was succeeded by the Warren Woolen Company and Mr. Patten became head bookkeeper of the new organization. In 1890 he was made treasurer of the company, which had increased to considerable importance in the industrial world. In 1900 Mr. Patten retired after nearly twenty-five years of successful experience in the woolen business. Since then he has given his time to the management of his extensive real estate holdings and to the filling of various public positions.

Among Mr. Patten's public offices are the following: treasurer of the school district, treasurer of the borough, borough warden, state representative and state treasurer, his present office. He is a Re-

publican in politics, a Methodist in creed and a Shriner in fraternal affiliations. He is a governor of the Country Club and a member of the Business Men's Club of his town. He is also identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. He was one of the incorporators of the Stafford Springs Cemetery and he is a director of the local savings bank.

The Patten home is "Edgewood" at Stafford Springs. Mrs. Patten was Lily D. Welch, whom he married in November, 1901. Mr. Patten has one child, a son, Parley Converse Patten. Since his retirement from active business Mr. Patten has more time for out-of-door recreation and has become an enthusiastic automobilist. Aside from this he has no sports or "fads" that divert his interest from public and private business and home life.

GEORGE LORING PORTER

PORTER, GEORGE LORING, M.D., A.M., an eminent physician and surgeon of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, who won fame and honor for his gallant and efficient services to the government as army surgeon during the Civil War, is also well known for his notable contributions to medical literature and for his leadership in the medical profession during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the War. He was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 29th, 1838, son of George and Clarissa Ayer Porter. His father was a manufacturer and his mother was a typical, well-educated New England lady, high-minded and of ennobling influence. The Doctor's grandfather was Isaac Porter who was in the seventh generation of descent from John Porter who came from Dorset, England, in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. An early maternal ancestor was Peter Ayer, a descendant of Simond Ayer, who came from England to Haverhill, Massachusetts, early in 1635.

The Doctor's first school days were passed at the Little Blue Academy in Farmington, Maine, a school supervised by Jacob Abbott, who brought up his scholars to learn self-reliance and industry through the performance of regular manual labor. After leaving Farmington, young Porter entered the Pembroke (N. H.) Academy, where he was graduated in 1853, and he then took a course at the New London (N. H.) Academy, which he completed two years later. He then took the full course at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, where he received both the A.B. and the A.M. degrees, completing his work there in 1859. During his school days he acquired a fondness for the classical authors and both during and since college days he has continued to read the English, Latin and Greek classics with great interest and profit.

After reading medicine with Dr. Dake in Pittsburg for one year and under the guidance of Drs. Brinton and Da Costa of Philadelphia for two years, George L. Porter received the degree of Doctor

of Medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in March, 1862, where he had taken two general and three special courses of lectures as directed by the doctors named above and had served for one year as interne in the college hospital. Within a month after receiving his medical degree he passed the requirements of the Army Medical Examining Board in Philadelphia and was assigned to duty at the government hospital at Strasburg, Virginia, where he reported for duty on May 10th, 1862. Two weeks later when the Union forces retreated down the Shenandoah Valley, Dr. Porter remained in charge of the sick and wounded and was taken prisoner by a Colonel Ashby of Virginia cavalry. But General Jackson was quick to recognize the value of his services and placed him in charge of the hospital to care for the wounded in both armies. After a couple of months of active service in various army hospitals in the South Dr. Porter was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of the United States Army with the rank of first lieutenant on July 17th, 1862, and served with great skill and courage until 1868, being the early part of that time with the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Beverly Ford, Manassas Gap, Boonsboro, where his left arm was wounded, and many other battles. On April 29th, 1864, he was ordered to report at Washington for duty, but the message was not delivered, as communication with the Capital was cut off, and he remained with the Army during the Battle of the Wilderness, often performing operations under heavy fire. From May, 1864, to May, 1867, he was post surgeon at Washington, and during that time, in March, 1865, he was brevetted captain and major for his bravery and faithfulness to duty. In the summer of 1867 he was assigned to duty at Camp Cook, Montana, and during the following spring he served in the expedition to Musselshell River as physician and day officer in defense against "Sitting Bull's" hostile Indians. In October, 1868, he resigned from the Army and since that time has carried on the private practice of medicine in Bridgeport, Conn. His settling in Connecticut did not, however, end his military services, for he was for four years surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and three years medical director of the staff of the commanding general.

Since he has devoted his time to the private practice of medicine

Dr. Porter has been most active and influential in advancing medical science through developing local medical societies and also by means of many ably written works on medical subjects. He was an incorporator and member of the staff and executive committee of the Bridgeport Hospital and delivered the opening address at the dedication of the surgical building of that institution. For many years he has been a member of the Bridgeport Medical Association and he was its president in 1876-'77. He is also a member and ex-president of both the Fairfield Medical Association and the Connecticut Medical Society. He is also a member of the following distinguished societies in many of which he has been an officer: The American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Ninth International Medical Congress, the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Bridgeport Board of Health, the Bridgeport Library Board, the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society, and the Bridgeport Old Home Week Association. Of the last five organizations he is an ex-president. He has also been president of the United States Pension Examining Board. Since 1879, he has been a visitor to the Hartford Insane Retreat. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-third degree. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and Army and Navy Clubs of Connecticut and New York, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Baptist Church, the Seaside, Eclectic, Outing, and Algonquin Clubs of Bridgeport, the Oquosoc Angling Association and the Island Brook, Metabetchouan and Bostonnais Fishing and Game Clubs. He has been president of many of these clubs. As the list shows, outside of professional, patriotic and intellectual interests, his time is given to fraternal life and to the outdoor sports, fishing, shooting, and camping. When in college he was a member of the well known fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, and later of the Phi Beta Kappa, and he is still interested in these societies and in the University Club of his home city. In addition to all these pursuits, the Doctor has found time to act as medical examiner for many life insurance companies and charitable associations, and to write many important scientific articles.

The most important of Dr. Porter's professional writings are a "Report of a Case of Xanthic Oxide Calculus," the only specimen ever recognized in this country, 1882, "New Danger in Surgery," 1884, "Tubal Pregnancy," 1883, "The Cost of Sickness to the In-

dividual and the State," 1889, "The Medical Practice Act in Connecticut," addressed to the legislature in 1893, "The Recognition of Death," 1875, "The Wave Theory; Its Application in Sickness," 1876, "Connecticut Work and Workmen," 1894, "The Tragedy of the Nation,"— an account of Lincoln's assassination, "The Water Supply of Cities," and another historical work, a "Lecture on Washington."

Dr. Porter's marriage took place November 20th, 1862. His wife is Catherine Maria Chaffee Porter, daughter of Edwin M. Chaffee of Providence, Rhode Island, the inventor of the Chaffee cylinder for vulcanizing rubber. Of the thirteen children born to Dr. and Mrs. Porter but three are now living.

Words uttered by a man of such a career as Dr. Porter's are of great value and interest to those seeking practical advice. He believes that the essence of success lies in a "careful study of American history, and the lives of representative men, the recognition of the duties of citizenship and a willingness to perform them." Other elements of success are persistent attempts to do one's work better than any one else, reasonable abstinence, prompt and cheerful recognition of the rights of others, systematized methods, regular recreations and an intelligent observance of the injunction "to fear God and keep His Commandments."

LLOYD NASH

NASH, LLOYD, owner and manager of extensive farm lands, mills and ice and cider industries and former State senator and representative, was born in Westport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, February 18th, 1865. The family comes from a long and distinguished line of ancestors, beginning in America with Edward Nash, who came from England in 1652, and settled in Norwalk, Connecticut. John Nash, son of Edward Nash, was the first English male child born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and the family have been prominent in the industrial, social, and political life of Fairfield County from earliest times. Lloyd Nash is the son of Edward Hawkes Nash, a miller and farmer who conducted the planing and grist mills which the son now manages. Edward Nash was a most ambitious and industrious man of a decidedly religious and philanthropic temperament. His wife, Lloyd Nash's mother, was Margaret Newkirk Williams who, although she died when her son was but six years old, exerted a strong moral and spiritual influence upon his life. Through her he is in the fifth generation of descent from William Williams, who served in the Revolution under Capt. Godfrey and Col. Dimon.

As a boy Lloyd Nash was strong and robust and his greatest interest was in machinery, animals and music. He attended the common schools, took a course in business college and began to work upon his father's farm when very young and developed such remarkable executive ability that, at fourteen, he was put in charge of the farm and the various mills. He also had some experience in a sash and blind factory and thus learned the mastery of many kinds of work. He succeeded his father in the management of the extensive industries, and has added to the estates and developed a large and prosperous business. At various times Mr. Nash has held important business positions outside of his town. From 1890 to 1899 he was vice-president of the Westport and Saugatuck Street Railway Company and of the Street Railway Company in Petersburg, Virginia. For several years

Lloyd Nash

he was the second vice-president of the Franklin Society of Home Building and Savings in New York.

On April 6th, 1885, Mr. Nash married Charlotte Helen Colt, whose first maternal ancestor in this country was John Pratt, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632. Four children have been born of this union of whom two, a son, Edward Colt, born February 15th, 1887, and a daughter, Louise Helen, born September 11th, 1888, are now living. In 1886, Mr. Nash, who is an Episcopalian in creed, was made a vestryman of Christ Church, Westport, and he has held this office ever since. In politics he has always been a Republican and in 1900 he was elected representative. During his term in that office he was on the committee on banks, and when in 1902 he was elected State senator he became chairman of the committee on banks and the committee on woman's suffrage and a member of the committee on senate appointments and of the committee on contingent expenses. He has been prominent in town and county affairs and was for two years chairman of the local fire district committee. His favorite amusements out of doors are driving and riding, hunting and fishing.

The greatest cause for regret in Mr. Nash's life has been the lack of greater educational advantages in his youth. To young men he says: "Establish habits of economy, industry, and above all honesty and improve the opportunities given by our public schools. Attend church regularly and strive to live up to the Golden Rule."

CARL AXEL HARSTRÖM

HARSTRÖM, CARL AXEL, M.A., Ph.D., educator, the head of The Harström School, of Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is a native of Westeras, Sweden, where he was born December 20th, 1863. His parents were Carl Gustaf and Amelia Adolphina Fosberg Harström, the former a manufacturer in Sweden who brought his family to America in 1872, when Carl Axel was nine years of age. The boy was given a good preliminary education and graduated from the Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy in 1880. He then taught school for two years, at the end of which he entered Hobart College, where he took his A.B. degree in 1886 as valedictory orator of his class and with the honor of " magna cum laude." He took the degree of M.A. at Hobart in 1889.

After an experience of three years' duration as instructor and headmaster at the Peekskill Academy and an experience of four years as principal of the Vienland Preparatory School, Professor Harström came to Norwalk in 1891 to be headmaster of the Norwalk Military Institute. His success as the head of a boys' school was so great and the office so congenial that in 1893 he established his own well known school in Norwalk, The Harström School, a private preparatory school for boys. He is still the active head of this school, which has been highly successful in every way and now numbers sixty pupils and nine instructors. At the present time seventy-five of Professor Harström's boys are in Yale University. The position of the school in the educational world is unique in that it affords a period of transition between the cloistered private school with its many restrictions and college with its comparative freedom. It aims to prepare its pupils not only for college entrance examinations, but for life and its practical experiences by gradually developing the responsibilities of the individual.

Although Professor Harström has been an educator since the close of his academic days and even before they began he has been a student during all the time he has been teaching, and from 1896

to 1899 he studied in the Graduate School of Yale University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. He has also spent much time in extensive and profitable travels in Europe.

While in college Professor Harström was made a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and from 1894 to 1900 he was president of that fraternity. During that five years he was in constant touch with from fifteen to thirty young men in each of twenty-four different colleges scattered from Maine to Minnesota, every one of whom he knew personally. Of his administration the fraternity organ "The Shield" said that it was "marked by steady organization of work, intimate knowledge of details, exhaustless patience and tact and a self-sacrificing devotion which is as unobtrusive as it is noble and fruitful. His election to five successive terms is without precedent and is received with satisfaction and enthusiasm by all in touch with current affairs." In this work and in his headship of a strong school for boys Professor Harström has had peculiar opportunity for knowing and guiding young men and he has proved particularly fitted for his responsibilities.

Carl Harström is a member of the American Philological Association, the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, the Yale Club of New York, the Norwalk Club, and the Knob Outing Club of Norwalk. He is a member of Grace Church (Episcopal) and has been a vestryman in that church since 1895. In politics he is a Republican and, although he has never held public office, he is keenly interested in all the questions of the day. He is frequently called upon as an after-dinner speaker, his ease and wit in that capacity being well known.

On June 20th, 1888, Professor Harström married Lee Selden Partridge of Phelps, New York. Two children have been born to them, a daughter, Frances, born in 1890, and a son, Carl Eric, born in 1892. Mrs. Harström is a descendant of Thomas Selden who settled in Hartford in 1639 and of Colonel Samuel Selden of Hadlyme, Connecticut, who commanded a regiment under Washington in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner and died in the enemy's hands in 1776. The Harströms make their home in Norwalk the year around.

HENRY F. SHOEMAKER

ALTHOUGH a Pennsylvanian by birth, Mr. Henry F. Shoemaker, has, through many years residence in Connecticut, entitled himself to be numbered among the sons of the latter State. He was born in Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of March, 1845, being the second son of John Wise and Mary Brock Shoemaker. Both his father and mother were members of the oldest families in the Keystone State. The Shoemaker family is numbered among the founders of the historic town of Germantown, in 1685.

Mr. Shoemaker was educated at private schools in his native town, and later attended the Genesee Seminary at Lima, N. Y., which he left in 1861 to enter the army, serving with General McClernand's staff in such important engagements as the Battle of Shiloh. Soon after his return from his first term of service in the army the State of Pennsylvania was threatened with General Lee's invasion, and Mr. Shoemaker organized a company at his father's coal mines, of which he was elected captain, and saw considerable service during the memorable year of 1863, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. About this time Mr. Shoemaker lost his father and was compelled to take up the latter's large coal mining interests, which resulted in his removing to Philadelphia in 1868, where he resided for the following ten years. In 1878 he became connected with several railroad corporations, including the construction of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, which eventually caused him to move to New York. The Metropolis proved an ample field for Mr. Shoemaker's activities, and he became connected with a number of successful enterprises, among them the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R., Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. R., and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry., of which latter system he was chairman for nearly twenty years, retiring July, 1904. In addition, he has been connected with many banks and trust companies, being a director of the Chatham National Bank, the Battery Park Bank, the

North American Trust Company, Trust Company of America, Van Norden Trust Company, the Century Realty Company, and is also a director of several coal and industrial companies.

Mr. Shoemaker divides his time between his town house, No. 26 West 53d Street, New York, and his beautiful Connecticut home at Riverside-on-the-Sound, which is built on a high bluff overlooking the water and commands a magnificent view of the Sound and Long Island in the distance. This country seat is considered by many to be among the finest along the Sound. Mr. Shoemaker was married in 1874 to Blanche, only daughter of Col. Jas. W. Quiggle, LL.D., who was a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia, and three children have been born of this marriage, two boys who are engaged in the banking business in New York, and a daughter. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, New York Yacht, Riding, Lotus, Automobile of America, and Lawyers' Clubs of New York; the Sons of the Revolution, as well as belonging to the Fairfield Golf and Riverside Yacht Clubs of Connecticut.

LEWIS ANGEL CORBIN

CORBIN, LEWIS ANGEL, late builder and manufacturer of Rockville, Connecticut, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1822. He was a descendant of Clement Corbin who came from England and settled in Woodstock, Connecticut, in Colonial days. Mr. Corbin's father was Lewis Corbin, a stone worker of Dudley. His mother was Mary Sayles. As his father died when he was a young man, Mr. Corbin began early to earn his own living, and to learn the lesson of self-reliance. He attended the district school a few months in the year, but spent more time at the plow than over the desk. Hoping to earn more money Mr. Corbin, in 1841, started through New York State, seeking employment in Troy, Albany, and other cities and towns. Disappointments multiplied in every town, until finally he was engaged by a Mr. Warren of Warrensburg, N. Y., to perform a variety of tasks from four in the morning until nine at night. Mr. Corbin persisted in this arduous work for six months, when he returned to his native town to learn the trade of stone-cutting.

For three years Mr. Corbin worked on the great mills being built in Webster, Southbridge, Charlton, and Oxford, Massachusetts, and in Thompson, Connecticut, and his success at his father's trade was as immediate as it was great. In 1846 he first came to Rockville to be employed on the Rock Mill, and the following year he moved his family to that town and took charge of the building of the American Mills. Many other large and important contracts followed, but there were many discouraging lulls in the building business. In 1851, when the promise of gold in California lured so many to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Corbin went with a number of fellow townsmen to try his luck at mining. He remained only about two years, and upon his return to Rockville built his present house and settled down to his former trade. Mr. Corbin's keen judgment soon foresaw the future opportunity for the manufacture of envelopes, and he became interested in perfecting a machine for that purpose. In 1854 he became a one-third

L. A. Corbin

owner in the firm that later became White & Corbin, the pioneers of the envelope industry. The growth of the business was slow, and Mr. Corbin kept up his building contracts, one of the most important at this period being that for the Congregational Church in Great Barington, Massachusetts. Ever ambitious, Mr. Corbin added flour and grain mills to those for the manufacture of envelopes. The envelope business increased steadily, new factories were bought up and built on until the business became the largest of its kind in the country. In 1898 the White & Corbin Company amalgamated with the United States Envelope Company, and Mr. Corbin retired from the firm, since when he has been busily engaged with his extensive real estate interests.

In politics Mr. Corbin was called a temperance Republican. His first vote was cast in 1844 for Henry Clay. In 1856 he joined the Republican party. He never sought office, or had time to become a politician. In 1857 he was first selectman of the town of Vernon, and he has also been town assessor.

President of the White, Corbin Company, Mr. Corbin was also a director in the Rockville Railroad, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church of Rockville. His church interests were very strong, and he was both a loyal worker and a generous benefactor.

Mr. Corbin was twice married. In 1845 he married Mary Upham, who died in 1900, leaving three daughters. In June, 1902, Mr. Corbin married Mrs. Laura Lord Ellenwood.

Through his whole busy, successful life Mr. Corbin met and overcame great difficulties. He started in life a poor country boy with scant education and scantier material equipment. He created and developed two large business enterprises, and he amassed a fortune; but above all he built up a strong character and a clean reputation.

Mr. Corbin died April 21st, 1906.

CHARLES PATTON HOWARD

HOWARD, CHARLES PATTON, president of James L. Howard and Company, manufacturers of railway supplies, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city on March 21st, 1853, the son of Charles F. and Catharine Patton Howard, the former one of the founders of the Howard firm. On his father's side, Mr. Howard is descended from William Howard, who came from England to Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1635, and on his mother's side from Col. Robert Patton, who belonged to a Scotch-Irish family that came from Westport, Ireland, to Philadelphia in 1762. Col. Patton, Mrs. Howard's grandfather, took a prominent part in the military and civil affairs of his day. He served in the Revolutionary Army under Washington and Lafayette, was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was the first postmaster of Philadelphia, appointed by Washington in 1789, a position which he held continuously for thirty years.

Mr. Howard was graduated from the Hartford Public High School in 1869, then had one year's practical experience in Colt's Armory under the instruction of the superintendent, after which he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, where he was graduated in 1874, in the civil engineering course.

As soon as his technical education was completed, Mr. Howard returned to Hartford and entered the firm of James L. Howard & Co. Commencing as assistant to the superintendent, in 1877 he was made secretary. In 1905 he was elected vice-president, and in 1907 president of the company, the last promotion ensuing upon the death of James L. Howard. The company has a capital of $200,000.00, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. Howard has taken out about twenty patents for articles and devices connected with the railway supply business. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and takes an active

interest in all matters relating to engineering. In politics he is a Republican.

His favorite recreations have always been mountain climbing and similar adventures. Having several times climbed the highest peaks of the White Mountains and the Adirondacks, in 1877 he climbed three of the principal peaks of the Alps. These were the Breithorn near Zermatt (13700 ft.), Mont Blanc (15800 ft.), and the Matterhorn (14800 ft.). An account of the latter ascent was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for September, 1879. In 1889 he climbed Mt. Sneffles in Colorado (14200 ft.), the sharpest peak in that state, and also visited the cliff dwellings in the Mancos Canon. His party was the second party of white men to visit the principal ruins called the Cliff Palace, which had been discovered only the previous winter by their guide. In 1896 he again climbed Mt. Sneffles, and also Uncompahgre Peak (14400 ft.).

He has always been interested in astronomy, and in the theory and construction of the telescope. These tastes were inherited from his father, who after using a small telescope for several years, bought a 4¼-inch Fitz telescope in 1858, when an increased interest in astronomy was aroused by the appearance of Donati's Comet. This telescope served for Mr. Howard's use until 1880, when he replaced it in his private observatory by a much better one, having an object glass 9.4 inches in clear aperture, made by Alvan Clark. This is one of the most perfect telescopes in existence.

In 1880 Mr. Howard undertook the construction of a 3½-inch telescope object glass, doing all the work himself. As the art had to be learned, with many difficulties to overcome, it was not until 1885 that this object glass was brought to such perfection, that when rigidly tested, no error could be found in it. Nearly all the work was done evenings and holidays. Few people realize the extreme difficulty of working an object glass to such a high degree of perfection. It means, no matter how large or small the object glass is, that when it is pointed at a star, it must concentrate all the light that enters it, within a microscopically small circle, at the focus, only three ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

In 1886 Mr. Howard commenced work on a 4½-inch object glass, of an entirely different form from the other. This objective was finished in 1889. Soon after its completion, he showed it to

the Clarks in Cambridgeport, and it was tested by Mr. Alvan G. Clark. After Mr. Clark's death, Mr. Lundin, who had been his foreman for many years, said to Mr. Howard, "Among ourselves, Clark said that object glass of yours was the best one he ever tested that we did not make ourselves."

The next object glass undertaken, of 7 inches aperture, proved a failure, because the two kinds of glass used were not suitable. However, much practical experience was gained.

In 1903 another 7-inch object glass was completed by Mr. Howard. The following observation of difficult objects illustrates its quality: On May 12th, 1903, three canals on Mars (Ulysses, Gorgon and Brontes), were distinctly and steadily seen. On Feb. 5th, 1904, the Companion of Sirius was steadily and easily seen at a distance of only six and a half seconds from Sirius. Only a few telescope makers in the world can produce an object glass of such perfection.

In 1905, having waited two years for the desired quality of glass to be produced by the manufacturers, Mr. Howard obtained from Jena in Germany two discs of glass for a 12-inch objective. He has calculated the curvatures of the surfaces for the several possible forms that such an object glass can take and has determined which form is the best; but the labor of constructing a glass of this size promises to prove so great that he will probably not undertake it.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for December, 1885, is an article by Mr. Howard on the Refracting Telescope. He also published a paper on the Orbit of the Companion of Sirius, in the *Astronomical Journal* for Feb. 4th, 1891, and on A Graphical Method of Determining the Apparent Orbits of Binary Stars, in *Astronomy and Astrophysics* for June, 1894.

In 1900 he accompanied President Luther of Trinity College to Winton, North Carolina, to observe the total eclipse of the sun of May 28th. Using a little two-inch telescope magnifying 18 times and having a field of view of 2¼ degrees, he had one of the most remarkable views of the sun's corona on record. Several of the objects seen by him with perfect ease and steadiness standing out from the sun's limb, were not seen by other observers, and had not been seen at previous eclipses. A full description of these observations was published in *Popular Astronomy* for December, 1900, and also in an illustrated pamphlet which was sent to many astronomers in

January, 1901, hoping that some of them might be going to the Sumatra eclipse of that year.

In 1905 he observed the total eclipse of the sun at Burgos, Spain, accompanied by Prof. Charles S. Hastings, of Yale University, both using similar telescopes of about 3 inches aperture, with magnifying power of 20 and field view of 2¼ degrees. Comparing notes as they stood at their telescopes, the instant the eclipse was over, it was found that both had seen the corona exactly alike. They distinctly saw it to be a filamentous structure completely surrounding the sun as far out as three radii. To this extent Mr. Howard's observations of 1900 were confirmed, but the other objects then so clearly seen were absent. He published an account of these last observations in *Popular Astronomy* for December, 1905.

That the corona of 1905 would prove decidedly different from that of 1900 was expected, because the former occurred at the time of sun spot maximum, and the latter at sun spot minimum. If, therefore, the objects seen in 1900 have real existence, they are peculiar to minimum coronas. Mr. Howard is confident that he made no mistake in his observations of 1900. This confidence is justified not only because of his intimate knowledge of telescopes, but also because in making a change in focal adjustment, he saw with perfect distinctness that the objects in question went in and out of focus exactly with the coronal filaments; a thing that could not have occurred had they not been real objects on the sun.

To Mr. Howard the pursuit of astronomy as a hobby has been the source of endless interest.

His home is at 116 Farmington Ave., Hartford.

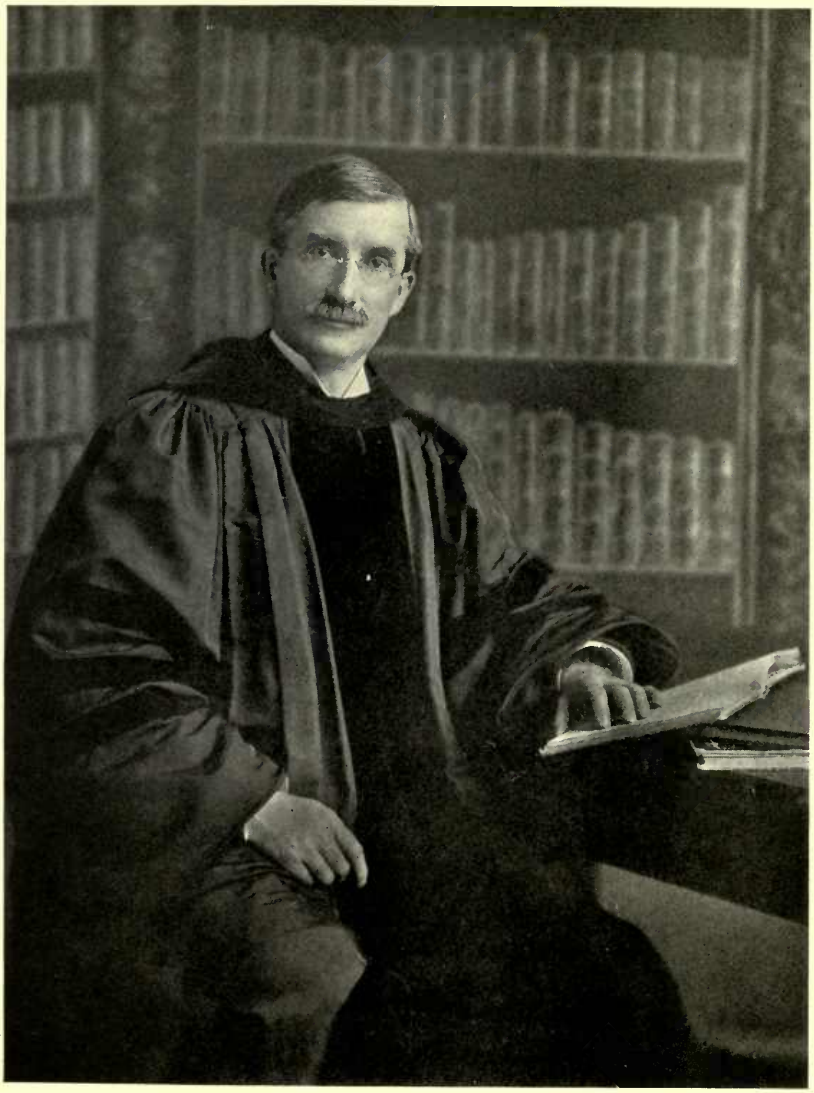
SAMUEL SIMPSON

SIMPSON, SAMUEL, A.M., Ph.D., associate professor of American church history in the Hartford Theological Seminary, Congregational clergyman, and educator, is the son of Thomas and Sarah Gibson Simpson. Both of his parents were natives of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, and were of Scotch descent and both came to America between 1840 and 1850 and settled in Michigan where they were married, and where Samuel Simpson was born in the town of Centerville, St. Joseph County, November 24th, 1868.

The public schools of Centerville afforded Mr. Simpson's primary education and fitted him for college. He then entered Olivet College, where he took his A.B. degree in 1891 and his A.M. degree in 1894. In 1894 also he was graduated from Oberlin Theological Seminary with the degree of B.D., and was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church.

He entered immediately upon his first pastorate — the Congregational Church of Garner, Iowa, where he remained for two years. The two following years he spent in postgraduate work in church history at the Hartford Theological Seminary. At the close of this period of study he became pastor of a church in Chardon, Ohio, where he remained from 1898 to 1900. Upon resigning his second pastorate Mr. Simpson went abroad and spent a year in studying history and philosophy at the University of Berlin. Returning to Hartford he took his Ph.D. at the Theological Seminary in 1902, and since that date has been associate professor of American church history at that institution. In 1902 he published his "Life of Ulrich Zwingli, the Swiss Patriot and Reformer."

Dr. Simpson's family consists of a wife and one child. Mrs. Simpson was Edith Bishop Sumner, daughter of the late William and Juliette Sumner of Hartford, Connecticut, whom he married in Hartford, November 17th, 1898. Their home is at 250 Collins Street, Hartford. Mr. Simpson gives his time to his professional duties, to private study, and to church work, and is a member of several clubs. He is a Republican in politics.



Melancthon W. Jacobus

MELANCTHON WILLIAMS JACOBUS

JACOBUS, MELANCTHON WILLIAMS, D.D., dean and professor of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism in the Hartford Theological Seminary, educator, clergyman, author, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, December 15th, 1855, the son of Melancthon Williams and Sarah Hayes Jacobus. His father, whose profession and name he inherits, was a Presbyterian clergyman and a professor of theology, holding the chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, from 1851 to 1876. He was moderator of the last General Assembly of the Old School Branch of the Presbyterian Church, and together with Dr. Philemon Fowler, last moderator of the New School Branch, presided over the first assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church. He was the first secretary of the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church. He was also author of the series of commentaries known as "Notes on the Gospels," books quite popular in their day. Dr. Jacobus describes his mother as a "saintly woman, full of grave and noble tenderness." His earliest paternal ancestor was Roelff Jacobus, who is supposed to have emigrated from Holland before 1690 and settled in Essex County, New Jersey. His earliest maternal ancestor was Obadiah Bruen, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1640, was a member of the organization called "Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut," to which Charles II. granted the Charter, was a commissioner for New London in 1665, a deputy at Hartford, and a clerk of the New London County Court. Dr. Jacobus is also descended from Joran Kyn, a soldier in the Governor's Life Guard at Tinicum in 1644, and afterwards the chief colonist at Upland, Pennsylvania; from John Ogden, Governor of the Colony of Elizabeth Town, 1647, founder of Northampton, Connecticut, member of the General Assembly, and one of those to whom Charles II. granted the Charter of Connecticut; and from Thomas Hayes, sergeant of militia in 1677, and Samuel Hayes, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War.

The winters of Dr. Jacobus' boyhood were spent in the city and

the summers in the country. He was educated at the Newell Institute in Pittsburg, the Western University of Pennyslvania, and matriculated at Princeton College in 1873. He graduated from Princeton with honors in 1877 and entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1878, where he was graduated in 1881. From 1881 to 1884 he studied abroad at Göttingen and Berlin, Germany. Upon his return to America in 1884 he entered upon his first and only pastorate, the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1891.

Since 1891 Dr. Jacobus has been professor of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism on the Hosmer Foundation in the Hartford Theological Seminary. In 1890 he became a trustee of Princeton University. In 1892 he was granted the honorary degree of D.D. by Lafayette College. He was appointed lecturer on the Stone Foundation at Princeton Theological Seminary for the year 1897-8, and lecturer on the New Testament at Mt. Holyoke College for the years 1901 and 1902. From 1899 to 1900 he was acting pastor of the Center Congregational Church, Hartford. From 1902 to 1903 he was acting president of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and was offered the presidency which he declined, accepting, however, the office of dean which he still retains.

Dr. Jacobus is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Holland Society of New York, the American Philological Association, the Archæological Society of Hartford, the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, of which he is president (1905-1906), and the University Club of Hartford, of which he is the first president (1906-1907). In politics he is a Republican. He is an advocate of athletics and when at Princeton played on the 'Varsity baseball nine. On January 8th, 1896, Dr. Jacobus married Clara May Cooley of Hartford. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Jacobus, two of whom are now living. In 1900 Dr. Jacobus published his "Stone Foundation Lectures" under the title "A Problem in New Testament Criticism," and he has been a frequent contributor to magazines. He is editor-in-chief of the "Standard Bible Dictionary," a forthcoming work of great interest and importance to all Bible students. As a clergyman of the Congregational Church, as a teacher, a Bible student, and as a writer and scholar Dr. Jacobus holds a high and honored place.

JOHN H. FERRIS

FERRIS, JOHN H., late business man, ex-senator, banker and leader in social, philanthropic and civic affairs, of South Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Darien, Connecticut, October 22d, 1842, and died at his late home in South Norwalk, April 10th, 1904. He was descended from some of the prominent early settlers of New England and New York State, men of great courage and enterprise who left a deep and honorable impression on their generation just as Mr. Ferris has done in later times.

The early days of Mr. Ferris' life were spent in the village of his birth, Darien, and it was in the public schools of that town that he received his education. As soon as he left school he sought employment in South Norwalk which was his home and the heart of his business and public interests from that time until his death. In the early sixties he embarked in the grocery business in partnership with the late John Hutchins.

In 1870 Mr. Ferris established himself in the coal, fuel, and general contracting supply business and soon built up a large and profitable trade. He continued in this business during the rest of his active business life and gained a wide reputation for reliable methods and honorable success. He was also actively interested in many other business institutions and was especially prominent in banking circles. He was one of the organizers of the City National Bank of South Norwalk, and was its president until a short time before his death. He was vice-president of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, which office he held up to the very time of his death. He was a director and ex-president of the Norwalk Steamboat Company, a director of the Norwalk Iron Works Company, the Norwalk Lock Company, the former Norwalk Gas Company, the Norwalk Building, Loan and Investment Association, and the Manhattan Rubber Company of New York.

Many positions of public responsibility and preferment were given to Mr. Ferris, for his fellow townsmen were quick to recognize his powers of leadership, his loyalty and trustworthiness just as they had measured his business ability and honesty. He was a member of the board of councilmen for many years and was a zealous advocate of the municipal lighting plant which has proven so efficient, economical and profitable. He was treasurer of the city of South Norwalk for a period of twelve years. In the years 1887 and 1889 he served his town in the General Assembly and his district as state senator. Very suitably he was chairman of the house committee on banks and won a unique reputation for sound financiering. He was president pro tem of the Senate and acted as governor in the frequent absences of the governor and lieutenant-governor. In office or out he was always a loyal and strong Republican and did much to save his party from defeat on more than one occasion.

Public philanthropy received much of Mr. Ferris' attention and sincere interest. He was instrumental in establishing a hospital for the Norwalks and was an incorporator, first president and a life director of the Hospital Association. He was greatly interested in patriotic and historical matters and gave fully of time and labor for public memorials and monuments. His private benevolences and kindnesses were many in number and great in their helpfulness.

John H. Ferris was a Christian of rare fidelity and service. He was identified officially with the South Norwalk Congregational church and took a deep and active interest in the work of all its organizations. He was Sunday-school treasurer for many years. It was largely through his gifts and management that the erection of the present splendid church was brought about and it was through his tireless efforts that the prosperity and fruitfulness of that church were so greatly increased during his life.

Socially Mr. Ferris was well known and esteemed. He was a member of the Norwalk Club, the South Norwalk Club, the Knob Outing Club, St. John's Lodge F. and A. M. of Norwalk, the Pine Lodge Club, and the Norwalk Yacht Club. He was an experienced and enthusiastic yachtsman and the owner of a number of fine pleasure yachts. He was also financially interested in a number of coasting vessels. He was a great lover of fine horses and took genuine pleasure in driving his splendid trotters.

Mr. Ferris is survived by a wife and four children. His three sons are Jesse M., treasurer of the Manhattan Rubber Company; Percy E., a skillful electrician; and Dr. Charles E., a dentist in New York. The daughter is Mrs. George F. Foote of South Norwalk.

ADOLPH WEST GILBERT

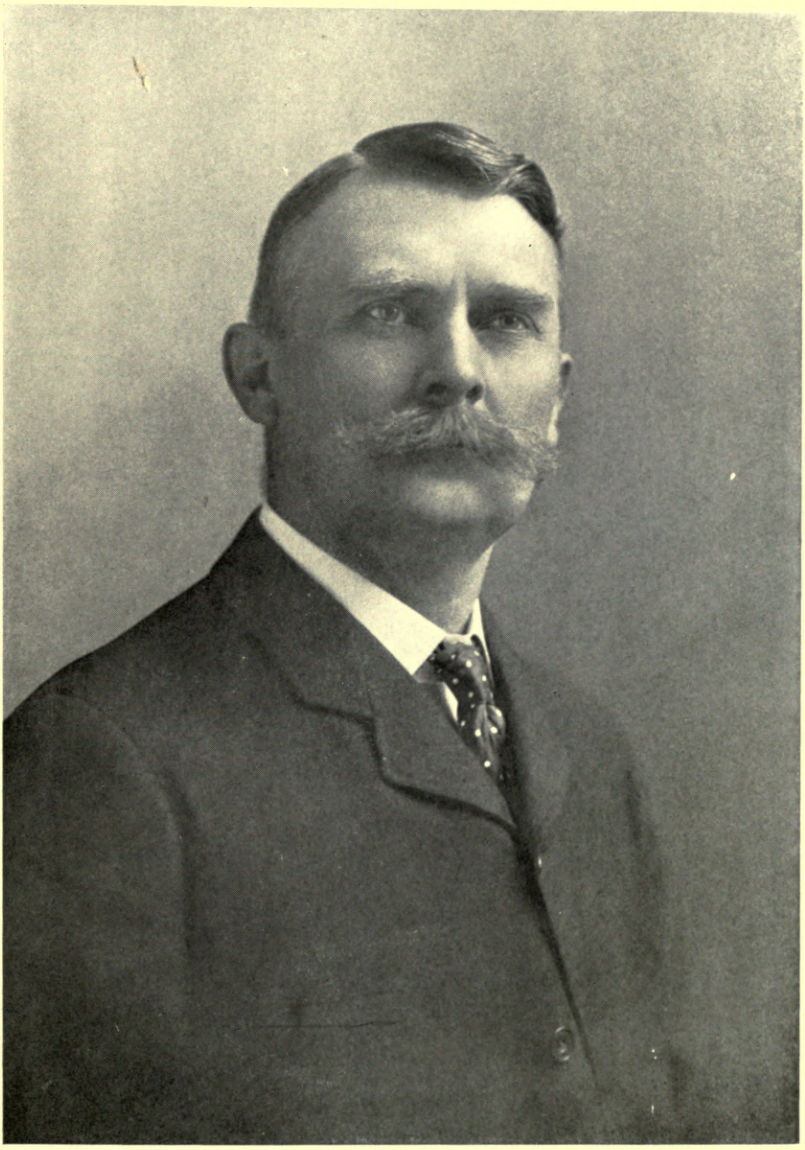
GILBERT, ADOLPH WEST, president of the Pratt and Cady Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and president of the Manufacturers' Bureau of Hartford County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5th, 1852. His father was Alfred W. Gilbert, a civil engineer, who was city engineer of Cincinnati, and a man respected for his honesty and thoroughness in all his undertakings. Mr. Gilbert's mother was Elizabeth Richards, a woman of fine character and strong, ennobling influence, through whom he is a direct descendant of the first Richards in this country, who is recorded in Hartford in 1636.

The first eighteen years of Adolph Gilbert's life were spent in the city of his birth, where he laid the foundation of his education in the public schools. He was studious and fond of reading, taking especial interest in books of travel and history. Shakespeare was his most constant literary companion. After completing the public school course, he entered Cornell University, where he studied for two years, after which he entered his father's office in Cincinnati as "rodman."

His entire life has been that of a business man, devoted to engineering in the first period of his career, but to manufacturing during his later years.

From 1893 to 1897 Mr. Gilbert was a contractor in St. Louis and from 1897 to 1899 he was identified with the Rensselaer Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y. In 1899, he came to Hartford to take the position of manager of the Pratt and Cady Company. In 1900 he was made vice-president of this large and important concern, and in February, 1906, he was made its president.

Since 1904 he has been president of the Manufacturers' Bureau of Hartford County, which was organized in that year. In these two positions Mr. Gilbert stands forth as a leader of manufacturing interests in the State, and this precedence is fully deserved by his fine executive ability and his intimate knowledge of all the details of conducting and developing the industry of which he is a "captain."



Adolph W. Gilbert

In private life Mr. Gilbert has few ties and simple interests, for he is a man who gives his life primarily and whole-heartedly to business. He has no fraternal ties, and his only club connections are with the Hartford Club and the Engineers' Club of New York. In politics he has always been and always expects to be a Republican. In creed he agrees with his family, who have been Swedenborgians for two generations. For exercise and recreation he finds driving and horseback-riding most helpful and enjoyable. His family consists of a wife, whom he married October 14th, 1880, and one child, Edwin C. Gilbert, born October 13th, 1881, who graduated from Yale Medical School, New Haven, June 1906. Mrs. Gilbert's maiden name was Sarah M. Nelson.

Mr. Gilbert advises others to " 'do cheerfully and quickly whatever there is for you to do, and be courteous and honest." It is a privilege to read in those words the partial secret of Mr. Gilbert's great measure of success. He has truly exemplified the wisdom and value of his advice, and he has also developed qualities, habits, and capabilities that make not only for material success, but for prestige and leadership in whatever career such a man may choose for himself.

FRANKLIN FARREL

FARREL, FRANKLIN, who may justly be called one of the most capable and successful captains of industry of the age in the broadest and best sense of that much misused term, has been president of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut, for over fifty years, and is one of the strongest manufacturers and ablest mechanics in Connecticut, as well as a prominent churchman, philanthropist and public benefactor. He was born in Waterbury, February 17th, 1828, the grandson of Zebah and Mehitable Benham Farrel and the son of Almon and Ruth Emma Warner Farrel. His father, Almon Farrel, was an expert mill builder, mechanic and engineer, who did more than any other one man of his day to build up industrial life in the Naugatuck Valley and was widely honored for his mechanical genius, his organizing ability and his good citizenship. He was president of the Farrel Company until his death in 1857 and was generally conceded to be the best millwright in the state.

The boy Franklin, whose career was to follow his father's so closely in intent and accomplishment, spent his early life in the country and at fourteen began to learn his father's trade of millwright. He was educated at the common schools and at McKenzie's School at West Point. At the age of sixteen he went to Derby to assist his father, who was engaged in engineering for the Derby waterworks. The following year, 1845, he settled in what is now Ansonia, but was at that time farm lands which he helped to survey and lay out into homes at the expense of much difficult labor.

In 1849 he entered the family foundry business of which his father was the developer and president and upon his father's death, in 1857, he became the president and head of the concern. Through Franklin Farrel's able financiering and capable management the business has grown to gigantic proportions and is now one of the largest in the United States. The annual consumption of metal amounts to over twenty thousand tons used in manufacturing rolling mills, power

presses, pulleys, hydraulic presses, valves and many important kinds of iron and brass machinery. Mr. Farrel has given his entire life to the business and, though nearly eighty years old, he still spends many hours a week in hard labor and is more often to be found clad in overalls at work among his men than seated in his splendid office. His greatest pleasure in life has always been found in business activities and he is interested in all the important commercial enterprises of the community. He is a director in the Ansonia National Bank and in the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury, a trustee of the Seymour Trust Company, president of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company of Seymour, and ex-president of the Parrot Silver and Copper Company of Butte, Montana.

Church interests and public charities attract much of Franklin Farrel's time, thought and generosity. He is a devoted member and senior warden of Christ Church, Episcopal, in Ansonia, having held that position for twenty years. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Engineers Club of New York, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Union League Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican. He is a man of simple tastes and habits, a hard worker who cares little for the pleasures and luxuries of life, but who finds keenest happiness in his business.

In 1850 Mr. Farrel married Julia Smith, who died in 1874 leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge of New Haven, and one son, Alton Farrel. In 1876 Mr. Farrel married Lillian Clark, who is the mother of four children, Florence (now Mrs. George Clark Bryant), Elise, Franklin, Jr., and Lillian Estelle. The family home is in Ansonia, the seat of the enormous industry which the Farrels have controlled for so many years and a city which owes its material prosperity, its beauty and its public benefits in an inestimable measure to Franklin Farrel.

JAMES LELAND HOWARD

HOWARD, JAMES LELAND, late president of James L. Howard and Company, manufacturer, banker, vice-president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a leader in the public and religious life of his city, was born in Windsor, Vermont, January 19th, 1818, and died in Hartford, on May 1st, 1906. His early ancestors were Englishmen who emigrated to Massachusetts before 1650. His parents were Leland and Lucy Mason Howard, and his father was a well-known Baptist clergyman, greatly admired for his strength of character, his goodness and justice and for his ability in his profession.

After acquiring a practical business education James L. Howard began his work in life as a clerk in a mercantile house in New York City. This was in 1833 when he was but fifteen years old. Five years later, at the age of twenty, he came to Hartford, where he was engaged in business until his death. In 1841 he became a partner in the hardware, carriage and sadlery manufacturing firm of Hurlbut and Howard. He soon bought up the largest interest and the company was reorganized as James L. Howard and Company. The concern engaged then as it does now in the manufacture of railroad car supplies and was the first firm to do this. In 1846 Mr. Howard built the block still used by the company on Asylum Street. In 1876 the company received a charter from the State, retaining the same name, with Mr. Howard as president, which office he retained until his recent death.

Outside of his own personal manufacturing business Mr. Howard had many strong business and public interests. In 1854 he was made a director for the Phœnix Bank and remained one for the rest of his life. He was a corporator and director of the Travelers Insurance Company, an organizer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, president of the Hartford City Gas Light Company, from 1880 to 1900, and agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance

Company of Newark, New Jersey, for many years. He was prominent in public life, having been councilman, alderman, park commissioner and a member of the high school committee and in 1887 he was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. In early life he was a loyal Whig and in later life an equally loyal Republican. He took a marked interest in education and was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He was a trustee of two southern seminaries, of Newton Theological Seminary and of Brown University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1894.

Mr. Howard was a deacon and a most zealous worker in the First Baptist Church of Hartford. He was the first president of the Connecticut Baptist Social Union and served several terms. From 1871 to 1876 he was president of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, from 1881 to 1884 he was president of the American Baptist Publishing Society and from 1890 to 1893 he was president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He was also president of the Baptist Educational Society for a number of years and a manager of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

In 1842 Mr. Howard married Anna Gilbert, daughter of the Hon. Joseph B. Gilbert. Five children were born of this marriage, three of whom survive their father.

No list of business positions, public honors and religious activities serves as an adequate measure of James L. Howard's achievement or character. What he accomplished and what he was in countless little and big ways in his long, eventful and purposeful life cannot be catalogued or estimated. But it can be said in summary that he was one of Connecticut's most worthy, honorable, capable, progressive, sagacious and successful business men, one of her most public spirited and faithful citizens and one of her most sincere and generous Christians. He was one of the most prominent Baptist laymen of his generation and was a great power for good in intellectual, moral and spiritual life as well as in business and public life of his city and state.

JOHN HENRY LIGHT

LIGHT, HON. JOHN HENRY, attorney-at-law, corporation counsel for South Norwalk, former treasurer of Fairfield County, and Judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, Ex-Speaker of the House, public orator, scholar, and literary critic, was born in Carmel, Putnam County, New York, March 27th, 1855. His parental ancestors came from England about 1650 and settled in New England. His father was Belden Light, a farmer, whose character was remarkable for its firmness, energy, and loyalty. His mother, Ann Keenan Light, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a woman of great strength of character. John Henry Light was a strong, healthy boy, whose most conspicuous trait was his fondness for books and reading. He read the New Testament through at the age of ten, and the Book of Proverbs and other parts of the Bible a little later, and this reading, in connection with the works of Emerson and Shakespeare, which he studied at fourteen, had the greatest influence in inspiring his life work. He had plenty of chance for physical as well as mental activity, for he worked on his father's farm eight months in the year, and was permitted to attend the district school during the winter months, provided he performed certain farm chores before and after school hours. After getting what education the district schools afforded, he entered Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, New York, where he graduated in 1880 with high honors. He then studied law with Levi Warner of Norwalk, Connecticut, and was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar in September, 1883.

Immediately after his admission to the Bar, Mr. Light began his career as a practicing attorney in South Norwalk. The following year he became corporation counsel for that city, has remained in that capacity for twenty-one years, and still holds the position. In 1896 he became Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, and in 1900 became Judge of that Court. He is justly considered one of the strongest jury lawyers in the State, and is generally honored for the humanity and justice of his treatment of criminals.

John B. Gibbs

He is the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the State, as well as of an exceptionally complete law library.

As a public man Judge Light has had a career of parallel distinction. A strong Republican, he has been a party leader, both because of his rare abilities as a public orator and because of his intense patriotism and party loyalty. In 1899 and 1901 he represented Norwalk in the General Assembly, and in 1901 he was Speaker of the House and held the position with signal success, due to his tact and forceful oratory. His speech nominating Governor Lounsbury, his speech on the repeal of the Charter of the Law and Order League, and on Woman's Suffrage, are memorable ones in the history of oratory in this State. His self-controlled yet forcible manner, his beautiful language, and his personal magnetism make him a superb orator. This mental grasp and literary sense have made him a deep student of literature and a keen critic, and his lectures on Shakesperian subjects have met with popular appreciation. Not only through his writings and lectures, but also through the holding of authoritative positions, has Judge Light been active as an educator. As supervisor of the schools of South Norwalk he has taken a deep interest in learning and education, and he has also been on the committee of the South Norwalk Union School District and director of the Public Library.

Judge Light has many social and fraternal interests, being a member of the South Norwalk Club, the Knob Outing Club, the Norwalk Yacht Club, the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association, the Knights Templar, the Order of the Mystic Shrine, the Old Well Lodge of Masons, and Butler's Lodge of Odd Fellows. In the last mentioned he has been Noble Grand, and he was the first president of the Norwalk Club. He is a member of the Congregational Church, inclining to Emersonian theories of religion and to a broad Universalism. One of his chief recreations in youth was sparring, and he still continues to take regular daily exercise, combining several systems of physical culture in so doing. On the third of August, 1881, Judge Light married Ida M. Lockwood, by whom he has had two sons, Jay Irving and Freeman, but only the last named is now living.

The advice of a man who has achieved professional, political, and social prominence through his own merit is of peculiar value to others. Judge Light says, "I would advise young men to do right, regardless of consequences, and in the long run they will find that success is pretty sure to follow."

LORRIN A. COOKE

COOKE, LORRIN ALANSON, late citizen and public man of Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, ex-governor, State representative and senator, and man of prominence in the business, civic, and church matters of his country and State, was born in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, April 6th, 1831, and died in Winsted, August 12th, 1902. His parents were Levi and Amelia Todd Cooke, and his father was a farmer who at one time was a member of the State legislature. Ex-Governor Cooke's earliest ancestors came over in the "Mayflower," and among them was Hezekiah Cooke who settled in New Marlboro. His grandson, Solomon Cooke, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolution, and Lewis Cooke, son of Solomon, was a captain in the Massachusetts State Militia.

A common school education supplemented by a course at the Norfolk Academy in Norfolk, Connecticut, prepared Lorrin A. Cooke for his work in life. As soon as he left school he engaged in teaching school during the winter months and in farming during the summer months. He preferred farming to teaching and soon decided to devote his time to that one occupation. He was a most successful farmer and upon his location at Colebrook, Connecticut, he became president of the agricultural society of that town. He became influential in public affairs at an early age and was a most devoted and enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party in politics. At the age of twenty-five, that is, in 1856, he represented Colebrook in the State legislature and in 1864 he was made first selectman of his town.

In 1869 Mr. Cooke gave up farming to become manager of the Eagle Scythe Company at Riverton (part of Winsted, Connecticut) and he held this position for twenty years until, in 1889, the concern went out of business. During his residence in Riverton, Mr. Cooke was postmaster for several years and in 1881 he was elected State senator. During his second term of office in the Senate, he was president *pro tem* of that body. In 1884 he was elected lieutenant-

governor of Connecticut and he was reëlected to that office. In 1887 he was made a receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, an office which involved much responsibility and long, difficult work. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Minneapolis.

After severing his connection with the manufacturing business, Mr. Cooke made his home in Winsted proper and lived there until his death in 1902. From 1897 to 1899 he was governor of Connecticut, and the integrity, executive ability, and efficient, conscientious conduct which made him the popular candidate for that office won him added honor and bore ample fruits during his capable administration.

Mr. Cooke was a loyal and active member of the Second Congregational Church in Winsted and was a delegate to the national council of that denomination at Chicago in 1886, being moderator of the council. He was superintendent of the Sunday school at Colebrook during most of the period of his residence there. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a director of the State Industrial School for Girls and of the Connecticut Humane Society and a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. In 1858 he married Matilda Webster of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, who died in 1868. He is survived by a wife, Josephine Ward Cooke, whom he married in 1870, and by a daughter, Edna, the wife of Frank Dale Tarlton of Watertown, Massachusetts. Two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke died in infancy. Mrs. Cooke keeps the family home at 66 Munro Place, Winsted.

WILLIAM TABER MACFARLANE

MACFARLANE, WILLIAM TABER, manufacturer and industrial organizer and manager, treasurer of the Bridgeport Crucible Company and president of the Lattin Storage and Trucking Company of Bridgeport, was born in Central Falls, Rhode Island, in 1853, and is of Scotch descent. He traces his ancestry to Andrew Macfarlane of Glasgow, Scotland. Hs parents were William and Lydia A. Macfarlane, the father a carriage manufacturer and a member of the board of health of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the mother a woman of such strong and lovable personality that her influence has been lasting and ennobling in its effect on her son's character and intellect.

The ordinary work of a farmer was William Macfarlane's lot in early life. At ten and eleven years of age he also worked during the summer in a bobbin shop, reaming holes in spools used for sewing thread. He attended the common and high schools of Taunton, Massachusetts and graduated from the latter. He was a good student and a great reader and found especial enjoyment in the study of ancient history and modern travel.

Upon leaving school he went to work as office boy for the Taunton Car Company. He showed remarkable organizing ability and was quick to learn the general principles of manufacturing. He reorganized and built up the Taunton Crucible Company, a large and successful undertaking accomplished in early manhood.

About twenty years ago he went to Bridgeport where he organized the Bridgeport Crucible Company which he has managed ever since that time. Both the Taunton and the Bridgeport plants have expanded with remarkable rapidity under his management and do a prosperous and reliable business world-wide in scope. They have agencies in Glasgow, Berlin, Brussels, Egypt, China, Java, South Africa and Australia, and may boast having the first manufactory of its kind in New England in high standing as well as in time of existence. Mr. Macfarlane is agent and manager of the Taunton Crucible

Company and treasurer of the Bridgeport Crucible Company, besides being president of the Lattin Storage and Trucking Company of Bridgeport.

Mr. Macfarlane is a member of the Congregational church, the Republican party in politics and of the following clubs: The Seaside Club of Bridgeport, the Pomham Club of Providence, Rhode Island, and the Automobile Club of Providence. Automobiling and hunting are his favorite recreations. He has been twice married — in 1878 to Amy M. Hillis of Jersey City, New Jersey, who died in 1890 leaving three children, Amy R., William A., and Mildred L., and in 1902 to his present wife Alice M. Hatchman of East Norwalk, Connecticut, by whom he has had one child, Marion A. Their home is at 304 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The qualities which Mr. Macfarlane's experience recommends as the essentials of success are in his own words — "Absolute and unswerving loyalty to ideals and friends, perseverance to overcome all obstacles, thorough preparation for all tasks, mastery of detail, self-reliance and good health. These, together with God's blessings will accomplish so much that life cannot fail to be a success." His own life and his successful rise from lowest to highest positions through the cultivation of these admirable and effective qualities are actual proof of the wisdom of his worthy advice.

WALTER WETMORE HOLMES

HOLMES, WALTER WETMORE, of Waterbury, of the banking firm of Holmes & Bull, is connected on both his father's side and his mother's side with families whose members have done as much as any men to give Waterbury the prominence it long has enjoyed in the industrial world. Israel Holmes (first), a descendant of that John Holmes who came from Beverly, Yorkshire County, England, to Greenwich, in 1660, and of Capt. Samuel Judd, one of Waterbury's foremost men in Revolutionary days, brought from England the first brass artificers and the machinery for them — at great risk to himself, be it said,— and was the first president of five of the great brass manufacturing concerns in Waterbury today. Israel Holmes (second), nephew of Israel Holmes (first), twenty-five years after his uncle's successful trips to England, appeared in that country as representative of the Scovill Manufacturing Company to establish a great department for the sale of the brass goods made by the Waterbury concern, and later was representative of Wheeler & Wilson in England. After his return to Waterbury he assisted in establishing one of Waterbury's leading banking establishments, known as Holmes & Parsons.

Israel Coe, whose wife was a daughter of Deacon Lyman W. Wetmore of the Waterbury Brass Company, was an associate of Israel Holmes (first), in building a brass rolling mill at Wolcottville (Torrington), and later projected in Detroit, Michigan, the copper smelting works for the (then) four Waterbury brass concerns. He also was a member of the state Legislature and of the Senate. He died in Waterbury in 1891, at the age of ninety-seven.

Walter Wetmore Holmes is the son of Israel Holmes (second) and Cornelia, daughter of Israel Coe. He was born during his father's residence at Waterloo, England, on October 13th, 1866. The family returned to Waterbury in 1871. After a thorough schooling in the Waterbury English and Classical School and the Waterbury High School, the young man, at the age of eighteen, set

Walter W. Holmes

out to learn the machinist's trade and served his full apprenticeship. At the age of twenty-one he was superintendent of the Housatonic Brass Company. But the banking business, in which his father had attained such success, having superior attractions for him, he joined with his brother, Charles L. Holmes, in establishing the firm of C. L. Holmes & Co. On the retirement of Charles L. Holmes he formed the partnership known as Holmes & Bull, taking in C. Sanford Bull, of which he is now the senior partner. The house does a large business in banking and in investments. He also is an incorporator of the Waterbury Trust Company, chartered in 1907.

Mr. Holmes is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Waterbury Club, and of the Waterbury Golf Association. Like his father, he is an attendant at the Second Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

His wife was Miss Margaret Torrance of Derby, Connecticut, daughter of the late Chief Justice David Torrance, whom he married on May 5th, 1892. Their home is at 14 Mitchell Avenue, in the house occupied by his grandfather, Samuel J. Holmes, which formerly stood on West Main Street, on the site of the old Judd Tavern.

HENRY LATHAM BAILEY

BAILEY, HENRY LATHAM, merchant, insurance agent, and a leader of town affairs in Groton, New London County, Connecticut, was born there July 23d, 1861. His ancestry is very interesting and distinguished, for it is traceable to Lady Susan, daughter of the third Earl of Lincoln, who became the wife of John Humphrey of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1620. Mr. Bailey's great-grandfather, Jonathan Bailey, ran away from home in early youth and joined the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Bailey's father, Elijah W. Bailey, was a farmer by occupation and a man greatly devoted to his family, reputed for his honesty, and frequently consulted as a close student of public affairs. He was assessor of taxes and a member of the school board in the township of Morgan, Ohio, where the family lived during the greater part of Henry L. Bailey's youth. His mother was Melinda Latham Bailey, and her influence on her son's character tended strongly toward his moral and spiritual development.

In childhood Henry L. Bailey's chief interest was in play and the enjoyment of all childish sports. In youth his great ambition was "to become a *man*." His father's ill health made it necessary for him to work diligently during the vacations, and at sixteen he could do a man's work. The habits contracted then have never left him and have never ceased to be a blessing and a help. He was educated at the district school and the Rock Creek (Ohio) Institute, and as soon as he completed the course offered there he went to work as shipping clerk for the Wilson Manufacturing Company in New London, Connecticut. This was in 1882 and the employment which he then chose for himself busied him until 1887, when he became engaged in the grocery business in which he has continued ever since. In 1890 he added to his mercantile interests those of an insurance agent which he still maintains. His choice of a mercantile career was determined by experience gained in selling his father's farm products, which taught him the advantageous position of the merchant.

Outside of the demands of business Mr. Bailey has devoted most

of his time and attention to town affairs and to organizing and bettering public institutions in Groton. He has also taken a keen interest in political matters and has been a leader of the Democratic party. In 1890 he was assessor of taxes, and in 1897 and 1898 he was chairman of the Fire District Committee, and later its treasurer. He was instrumental in organizing the Groton Fire Company, and was its first foreman. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and for several years he served with telling efficiency on the town school board. At the present time he is treasurer of the Groton Monument Association and of the Starr Cemetery Association. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including the I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M., Royal Arch Chapter, A. O. U. W., and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. His religious convictions are those of the Congregational Church. His family consists of a wife, Louisa Starr Holloway Bailey, whom he married in 1889, and three children: Cassie Williams, born November 10th, 1893; Lewis Porter, born May 1st, 1899, and Henry Latham, born December 1st, 1901.

ROBERT PALMER

PALMER, ROBERT, president of the Robert Palmer and Son Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company of Noank, New London County, Connecticut, and one of the most successful shipbuilders in America, former member of the State Legislature and a leader in the industrial, religious, political and intellectual life of Noank, was born in that town on the twenty-sixth of May, 1825. His great-grandfather, Elihu Palmer, was a farmer of Ledyard, Connecticut, and his grandfather, Elihu Palmer, second, was a seafarer by occupation. Mr. Palmer's father, Deacon John Palmer, who founded the present shipbuilding industry more than a century ago, was a man of wonderful business ability, mental endowment and piety. He was widely admired for the strength of his political convictions and for his indomitable faith and courage as a Christian as well as for his exceptionally extended knowledge of the Bible. Mr. Robert Palmer's mother was Abby Fish.

Both heredity and environment fostered in the boy Robert Palmer an intense love of the sea and at thirteen he left school to embark on his brother John's fishing vessel. At nineteen he went to Stonington to learn the shipbuilder's trade, but he was soon recalled home to help his father, with whom he and his brothers soon entered into partnership. The business grew rapidly and many improvements were made from time to time, keeping the company at the head of shipbuilding enterprises in this country. In 1860 they put in a set of marine railways, thus greatly adding to the extent and efficiency of their work. The Civil War was a great boon to the business and gave its growth a lasting stimulus. In 1879 Robert Palmer bought up his brothers' interest and in 1894 the present stock company was formed and has continued the extensive shipbuilding and general mercantile industry founded so long ago with even progress and success. The company builds everything from small fishing vessels to palatial Sound steamers and has turned out more than five hundred and fifty vessels. They also do extensive repair and coasting construction work. Robert Pal-

mer has been at the head of the company for over fifty years and during that time he has given to the business an example of and a reputation for honor, integrity, thrift and progressiveness. He has taken but one vacation since he entered the business and it is characteristic of the man that that vacation was spent in the religious atmosphere of a Baptist camp meeting.

Robert Palmer has served two terms in the State Legislature, having been state representative in 1858 and again in 1869. He is president of the Mystic and Noank Library Association, a trustee of the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf and Dumb, a deacon of fifty years' standing in the Baptist Church of Noank, and he has been Sunday School superintendent in that Church for sixty years. He is a man of generous charities and many kindly Christian acts. His wife is Harriet Rogers Palmer, whom he married in 1845. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of whom but three, a son and two daughters, are now living. The son, Robert Palmer, Junior, is a partner in the firm and secretary and treasurer as well.

Noank is indebted to Robert Palmer, not only for a flourishing industry which gives the place its life and untold material benefit, but for a character and example of good citizenship, public spirit and Christian brotherhood that make him one of the most worthy as well as one of the most successful men of his time and community.

LUCIEN FRANCIS BURPEE

BURPEE, COL. LUCIEN FRANCIS, lawyer and military man, was born in Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, October 12th, 1855, and is now a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut. His ancestry is English, the first of the family to emigrate to America being Thomas and John Burpee. Col. Burpee's father, Thomas Francis Burpee, a manufacturer, was colonel of the 21st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, in 1864. The present Col. Burpee's mother was Adeline M. Harwood.

Rockville was a small country village in Col. Burpee's boyhood, and as he was strong and healthy he spent most of his time out of doors. Even as a child he showed a great love for military affairs and a keen comprehension of their details. He was fond of studying history, particularly American history. His education, acquired under difficulties, was none the less thorough. After preparing for college at the Rockville High School he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1879 with honors. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Skull and Bones, an editor of the *Yale Record* and of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. After completing his academic course he attended Yale Law School a year and then received his LL.B. degree at Hamilton College in 1880. Returning to Yale he took a post graduate course in American History, the favorite study of his boyhood.

In 1881 Col. Burpee began the practice of law in Waterbury. In September of that year he married Lida Wood, who died in 1889, leaving three children, Lida (Mrs. John S. Ellsworth), Helen, and Francis. In 1904 he married Ina A. Fitch. His success as a lawyer was quick to begin, and in 1883 he became prosecuting attorney for Waterbury, remaining in this capacity until 1890. From 1890 to 1896 he was corporation counsel for the city of Waterbury, and in 1897 he became Judge of the Waterbury City Court, which position he still holds. In 1905 the office of Judge of the District Court of Waterbury was tendered to him, but he declined it.

Lucien F. Burpee

In his military career Col. Burpee has won distinction proportionate to that in his legal profession. He joined the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, in 1886, and was its Colonel from 1895 to 1899. During the Spanish War he served through the campaigns in Porto Rico on the staffs of Gen. Miles and Gen. James H. Wilson, and received honorable mention for distinguished service. Twice he has been appointed by the Governor of the State to revise its militia laws and regulations.

Col. Burpee has always been prominent in politics and identified with the Republican party, with the exception of the campaign of 1884 when he voted for Grover Cleveland. His religious ties are with the Congregational Church. He is a member of the order of Free Masons and of the Odd Fellows, of the Sons of Veterans, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Spanish War Veterans, and the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish War. He is also vice-president of the Waterbury Club, and a member of the Graduates' and Union League Clubs of New Haven, and of the United States Military Service Institution of New York.

LYMAN ALLYN UPSON

UPSON, LYMAN ALLYN, president of the Thompsonville Trust Company, president and treasurer of the Enfield Electric Light and Power Company, president, treasurer and manager of the Upson, Martin Company, Incorporated, carpet manufacturers, Civil War veteran, former state representative and in many other ways a leading citizen of Thompsonville, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 23d, 1841. His early ancestors in this country were of the most substantial Puritan stock, the family being founded in America by Thomas Upson who came from England to Hartford with Hooker's flock in 1634. Mr. Upson's paternal grandfather was Simeon Upson, a soldier in the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather was Freeman Allyn, a son of Nathan Allyn who served in the Colonial Navy during the Revolution and whose three brothers were officers in the same War. Mr. Upson's father was a carpenter and builder, Willis Upson by name, and his mother was Harriet Allyn Upson.

After the preliminary common school education Lyman Upson entered the State Normal School of Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1860 and took a postgraduate course by way of college preparation. He was deterred from entering college by the outbreak of the Civil War, for a long line of patriotic ancestors had engendered in him a soldierly and ambitious patriotism that allowed no hesitation at such a time. He enlisted in the 62d Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry, in the " Anderson Zouaves " and served three years in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in McClellan's Campaign, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg and in Grant's March from the Rapidan to Petersburg and in the Battle of the Wilderness he was made a non-commissioned officer with the rank of Corporal. He received his honorable discharge from the Army in June, 1864, and the following August he came to Thompsonville to begin his business career.

It was the appointment as paymaster and assistant superintendent of the Hartford Carpet Company that brought Mr. Upson to Thomp-

sonville and decided the line of business which he was to follow. In 1878 he became superintendent of the company with which most of his business life has been spent. During this management of the business it increased fourfold in extent and efficiency and this progress was greatly due to Mr. Upson's sound knowledge of the industry and to his many important inventions of machines for facilitating carpet manufacture such as the lacing machine and the repeating machine. He remained with the company as its head until quite recently it was sold out to a combination and he became president of the Upson, Martin Company of Thompsonville, his present position in the manufacturing business.

Mr. Upson is vitally connected with one of the leading financial institutions of his town in his capacity of president of the Thompsonville Trust Company, and he is actively interested in all public institutions and movements. He is active in local politics as a loyal and life-long Republican and was state representative in 1875. He has also been treasurer of the school board, head of the sewer commission and of the Village Improvement Society of Thompsonville. He is very active in the work of the First Presbyterian Church of that town and is a member of its Ecclesiastical Society. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York, of the Engineers' Club of New York, of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Connecticut Historical Society and of the Hartford Club, and is past commander of the Samuel Brown Post, No. 56, G. A. R.

On October 17th, 1871, Mr. Upson married Emma C. Douglass of Suffield, Connecticut. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Upson: Lawrence Douglass, Irene Beckwith, (Mrs. James B. Jordan), Caroline Abbé (Mrs. Lillian Allyn), and Douglass Gilmore.

WASHINGTON FREDERICK WILLCOX

WILLCOX, HON. WASHINGTON FREDERICK, lawyer and ex-congressman, was born in Killingworth, Middlesex County, Connecticut, August 22d, 1834. The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin, being seated in Suffolk County, England, before the Norman Conquest. William Wilcoxen, the first American ancestor, came to Massachusetts in 1636 and moved to Stratford, Connecticut, 1639. His son, Joseph Wilcox, was one of the twelve original planters of Killingworth in 1663 and his descendants were inseparably linked with the subsequent history of that town. Herbert Willcox, Mr. Willcox's father, was born in Killingworth and lived there the quiet, steady life of the typical New England farmer. He was a man of sterling integrity, dutiful intelligent citizenship and great activity in church affairs. He taught his children by word and example the correct way in living. Mr. Willcox's mother was Lydia Wright, the daughter of a talented "natural lawyer" of Clinton, Connecticut, and a woman whose influence on her son was strong, both intellectually and morally.

As a boy Mr. Willcox lived in the country. He was blessed with great strength and the best of health and this physical vigor was balanced by a fondness for study and reading. He was particularly fond of reading ancient literature. His literary taste has lasted and developed during his life. Outside of his professional reading Mr. Willcox has read biography and the best ancient and modern authors extensively. With this love of study and the numerous tasks that fall to the lot of a boy reared on a farm, Mr. Willcox's early days were busy ones. His education was acquired with difficulty as he obtained it by his own efforts. He attended the district school six months of the year until he reached the age of twelve. After that his school days were limited to the winter months. At sixteen he attended a High School three months of the year, walking six miles a day to do so and busied himself outside of school hours doing chores on the farm. After that he attended Hopkin's Grammar School in New Haven,

entered Yale Academic Department in 1858 and was obliged to leave by reason of weak eyes which prevented study for nearly a year, and in 1861 he was graduated from the Yale Law School. His determination to be a lawyer was self-formed and dates from his fourteenth year.

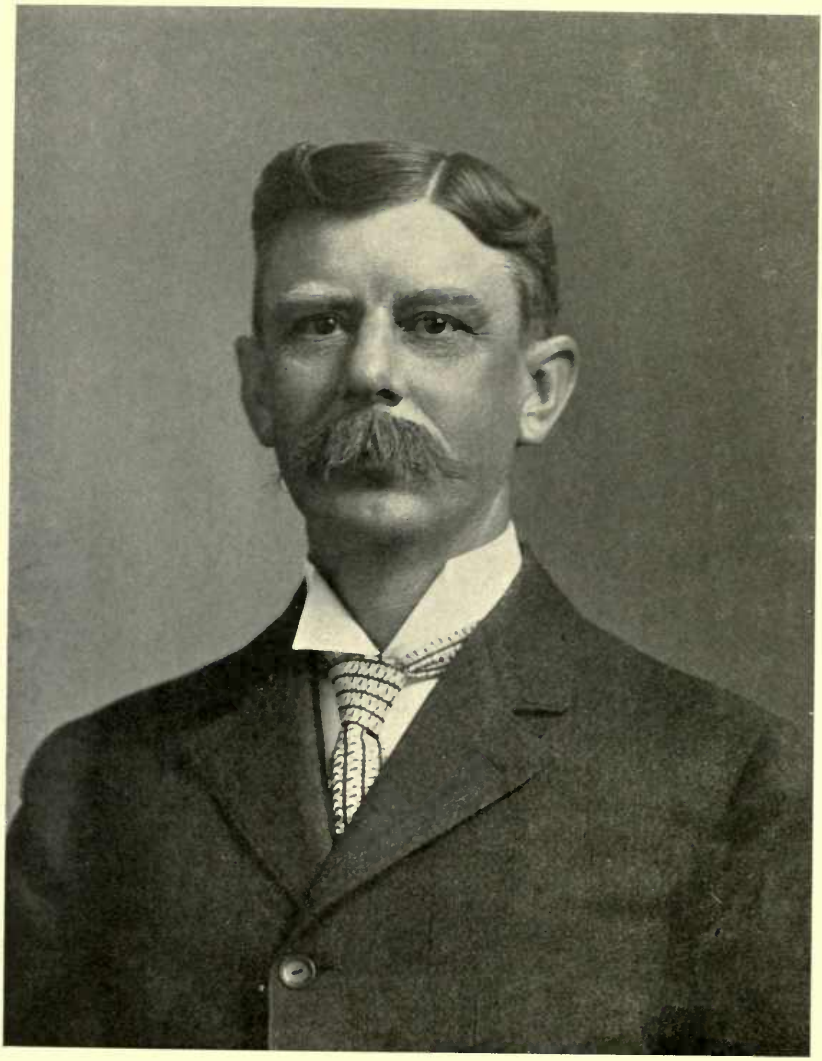
After being admitted to the bar Mr. Willcox began his legal practice in Deep River, Connecticut, where he still has his office. He has been in the active practice of law ever since, except for interruptions due to the performance of public duties. On January 1st, 1868, Mr. Willcox married Salome C. Dennison. Two daughters and two sons have been born to them, all of whom are now living. The Willcox house is in Chester, Connecticut.

Mr. Willcox's first political office was membership in the Connecticut House of Representatives, 1861-2. In 1875 and 1876 he served two terms as State Senator. In 1875 he was appointed State's Attorney and held this position until 1883. From 1889 to 1893 he was a Representative in Congress, serving efficiently on several important committees. In July, 1897, he was appointed Railroad Commissioner, and his associates elected him to the chair of that board. He held this position until 1905. Mr. Willcox has been director and vice-president of the Deep River National and Deep River Savings Bank and vice-president of the American Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Willcox is a Democrat whenever he considers the principles of that party to be right. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He considers golf the best recreation for those who must spend much time indoors, and is himself an enthusiastic and constant player.

An able and successful lawyer and a popular and strong minded politician, Mr. Willcox attributes his success and vitality to the steady and industrious habits, the lessons of economy and self-dependence learned in his early farm life. He believes success in life to be largely dependent upon early environment and parental training, and that over-indulgence in the home is the greatest foe to the development of the possibilities of success that are innate in nearly all boys. He says: "Industry is the basis of success in every profession or business. There is no strong young man so poor but that he can obtain a collegiate education if he will bend all of his energies in that direction. There will always be opportunities for a young man of good habits to find employment in almost every industry. He should make

up his mind early in life, following his inclination, as to the kind of business he desires to engage in: then he should make use of every opportunity to prepare and qualify himself for it. He should obtain at least as good an education as his circumstances will permit. He should take the best care of his health, for this is essential to success. He should be thoroughly honest and frank; energetic, giving the same attention to his employer's business as he would if it was his own, and in this way his service will not only be valuable but almost indispensable to his employer. Young men should in early life form the habit of economy, and in order to know the value of money, should have some practical experience in earning by their own labor, at least their spending money. They should avoid evil companions, the pool room and saloon, and employ a share of their spare time in reading history and biographies of eminent men, and other useful books. Steady work is conducive to health, while idleness tends to an irregular and shiftless life. Employers prefer young men who have been trained to labor, this habit once formed is seldom lost."



Frank W. Ethridge

FRANK WILLETTE ETHERIDGE

ETHERIDGE, FRANK WILLETTE, lawyer, town clerk, judge of probate and justice of the peace, of Thomaston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born in Montville, New London County, Connecticut, March 31st, 1858, the son of James Lester and Frances Marrette (Smith) Etheridge. His father was a carpenter and builder by trade. On his father's side the genealogy is unknown beyond his great-grandfather, whose name was James and who lived in Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut. The grandfather's name was Amos, a resident of the same locality.

On his mother's side, however, a study of the ancestral tree discloses names of historical importance. His mother was a daughter of Marvin Smith, who was born November 18th, 1784, and died March 31st, 1887, at the advanced age of over one hundred and two years. He was married in 1812 to Anna Newton and served in the war of that year. Marvin's father was John Smith, who was born April 27th, 1760, and died February 2d, 1852. He was married about 1783 to Lydia Ames and lived at Massapeag. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Ebenezer was the father of John and appears to have located in Montville, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was a son of James Smith of Groton.

The first eleven years of Mr. Etheridge's life were spent in the country, and the district schools supplied his early education. Later he lived in the city of Norwich for nearly two years and for the next five years worked on his father's farm in the summer and continued his schooling in the winter months. At seventeen he went to Hartford to live and attended the Hartford Public High School. Upon leaving the High School he studied law with the late Hon. Elisha Johnson and the Hon. Samuel O. Prentice at Hartford and was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in 1880.

Immediately following his admission to the Bar, Mr. Etheridge took up his residence in Thomaston, Connecticut, where he has carried on the practice of his profession ever since and where he has held important town offices.

In December, 1880, the law firm of Bradstreet and Etheridge was formed and existed for about fifteen years, since which time Mr. Etheridge has continued an independent legal practice with success and distinction.

In 1882 he became clerk of probate court and held that office until 1891, when he became judge of the court. Since 1882 he has been justice of the peace, since 1892 he has been town clerk and since 1896 he has been "County Health Officer" for Litchfield County. For six years he served on the town school committee and was its secretary for five years. He has been vice-president and a director of the Thomaston Savings Bank for a number of years and president of the Thomaston Public Library Board since its organization. He was delegate from Thomaston to the last Connecticut Constitutional Convention, representing the Republican party.

His fraternal connections are with Franklyn Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Columbia Encampment, both of Thomaston. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that town.

In 1892, Judge Etheridge purchased the Thomaston Express, a weekly paper, and has been the owner and publisher of that periodical ever since, and has raised its standard and increased the interest in its columns very largely.

On the twentieth of December, 1882, Judge Etheridge married Ellen Mathews of Thomaston. The six children born of this union are all living at the present time: Frederick Wilbur, Clara May, Jessie Ruth, Florence Minnette, Howard Matthews and Winifred Ellen.

Judge Etheridge finds pleasure and congenial exercise in making improvements around his home. Aside from this exercise, he occasionally resorts to tennis as a most helpful recreation. His professional, public and business interests make Judge Etheridge a busy man, but despite his many interests he has succeeded in every line of work to which he has given his efforts.

His watchword to those who would win success is "Faithfulness" and he gives a practical exposition of what faithfulness in business

life is, saying: "If you are an employee do all you agree to do whether you get what you think you are worth or not. Having done that and then decided to quit you'll find if you are otherwise capable and intelligent, that your employer will want you at what you are worth."

CHARLES PAGE

PAGE, CHARLES, clergyman, educator and former state representative and senator, at present town clerk and treasurer of North Branford, Connecticut, and pastor of the Faxon Congregational Church, was born in North Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, May 21st, 1839, the son of Benjamin and Sarah E. Merriam Page. His father was a farmer who held the town clerkship of North Branford for twenty-three years and was justice of peace at one time. Benjamin Page was a loyal and active Democrat and a strong and devout Congregationalist. The family is an old and prominent one, the early members having taken active part in colonizing America and in upholding strong religious principles. George Page, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from England about 1660 and settled in Branford, Connecticut. His son, Daniel Page, was a deacon in the Congregational Church and selectman and grand juror of his town. Daniel Page, Jr., Mr. Charles Page's great-grandfather, was selectman, constable and a member of the General Court for nineteen terms.

The ordinary duties and pleasures of a country lad occupied Charles Page in early boyhood and at nine he left home to reside with a relative. He was employed on a farm at a very early age and at seventeen became a school teacher. His education was obtained under many difficulties and was mostly of his own earning. After receiving his primary education at the district school he attended the Meriden High School, the Guilford Institute and the State Normal School at New Britain. He then taught school for nine years. He was decidedly literary in his mental habits and read widely and intelligently from earliest boyhood. He considers the most influential books read in his youth to have been Abbot's Histories and the lives of great generals and statesmen.

A long line of religious and scholarly ancestors left Mr. Page a heritage of piety and an ambition to enter the ministry. In 1882 he entered Yale Divinity School, where he studied for three years. In

1885 he was licensed to preach in the Congregational Church, in 1894 he was ordained in that church and since that year he has been pastor of the Faxon Congregational Church.

Mr. Page has held many public offices. From 1870 to 1887 he was justice of the peace, since 1871 he has been town clerk and town treasurer of North Branford and he was acting school visitor for a number of years. In 1874 he was elected state representative and again in 1901 and in the latter term he was one of two clergymen to be elected to that office and was the competent chairman of the temperance committee. In 1903 he was elected state senator from the sixth district. His political platform has always been that of the Republican party.

In April, 1863, Mr. Page married Elbertine A. Dudley, by whom he has had three children, Charles, Edson and Mary C., all of whom are now living. The Page home is at Totoket — Station A — New Haven, and comprises large farm lands which Mr. Page has always taken interest in cultivating. His interest in agriculture has led him to membership in the Faxon Grange, but aside from that he has no social ties.

WILLIAM ISRAEL ALLYN

ALLYN, WILLIAM ISRAEL, farmer and public man of Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut, of which county he is now auditor, is the son of Israel and Mary Ann (Williams) Allyn and was born in Ledyard, January 20th, 1875. His father was a farmer who was judge of probate and state representative at different times. The son William was reared in the country and educated at the district schools and at the Norwich Business College, where he took a short course of three months.

As soon as he left school William Allyn went to work on his father's farm and he has made farming his vocation ever since that time and now manages large and prosperous farm lands. His chief work outside of farming has been in performing public duties and holding various civil and political offices. He is one of the strongest and most influential Republicans in his county and he has been the incumbent of town, county and state offices. He has been town clerk and treasurer since 1899 and he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902.

In November, 1904, he was elected state representative and during his term of office in the Legislature he served on the finance committee. He was also secretary of the New London County Association. Since 1897 he has been a trustee of the Bill Library Association of Ledyard and since 1905 has been its treasurer. He is a member of the Congregational Church Committee of Ledyard and takes a great interest in religious questions and institutions. In 1905 he became secretary of the Town Clerks' Association and in that same year he was elected Auditor of New London County.

On his twenty-third birthday, January 20th, 1898, Mr. Allyn married Martha A. Gardner, by whom he has had three children. Only one, Margaret J. Allyn, is now living. The family home is at Ledyard. Mr. Allyn is a man of domestic tastes and few social ties. His

favorite sport is hunting. He belongs to that most worthy class of successful New England farmers who are thrifty, broad-minded, and public spirited and who work persistently and fruitfully for the moral, intellectual and material betterment of both town and country.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ELLIS

ELLIS, WILLIAM FREDERICK, civil engineer, inventor and promoter of electric railways, was born in Ashland, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, August 5th, 1856. His father, William Fuller Ellis, son of Albert and Abigail Ellis, was a civil engineer, chairman of the school committee, first selectman, and state representative, esteemed for his honesty and force of character. He married Annie Partridge, daughter of Malachi Babcock, of Sherburne. The first American ancestor on his paternal side came from England to Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635.

William Frederick Ellis was, as a child, in poor health and of weedy growth. His boyhood tastes were reading and driving. He attended the public and high schools and had a special desire to study and practice engineering, which profession he took up when sixteen years of age, when he was put in charge of a party "locating" railroads in New England. As he was thrown upon his own resources when he entered the high school, he was obliged to shorten his school days and lengthen those devoted to earning money. He matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1876, but ill health prevented his completing the course. He therefore continued his out-door work as a civil engineer on the Boston & Albany Railroad and in general practice. Mr. Ellis is at the head of several large companies and is a director of many others. He took out his basic tire patent December 10th, 1901, and in 1905 had taken out twenty-six patents; also his basic patent for metallic tie for railroads, August 30th, 1904, with additional patents in preparation. Mr. Ellis is probably more widely known as an engineer and contractor than in any other way, having been identified with the building of some twenty different systems of water works in the United States as well as many hundreds of miles of steam and electric railroads.

He was married February 22d, 1876, to Maria Louise, daughter of Henry and Harriet Cutler, of Ashland, and they have three children: Harry Cutler, Arthur Herbert, and Robert William. His home

Wm. F. Ellis

is in Stamford, Connecticut, where he is affiliated with the Christian Science Church. His political party is the Republican. His message to young men he penned as follows: "To my thought the Scriptural injunction, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God,' still holds good — for then 'All these things shall be added unto you.'"

ARTHUR MORTON BROWN

BROWN, ARTHUR MORTON, lawyer, and treasurer of New London County, was born in Jewett City, New London County, Connecticut, September 24th, 1877. His earliest known ancestors in this country settled in Ledyard, Connecticut, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather on his father's side was Enoch Baker, who fought bravely at Bunker Hill. Mr. Brown's father, George Washington Brown, a merchant, represented the town of Griswold in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1872. In his firmness of character, generous disposition and determined will his son has found much that is worthy of imitation. Mr. Brown's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Frances Young, also exerted a strong and uplifting influence upon his character. He was a strong, healthy boy of mental and physical vigor who loved to read and loved outdoor sports as well. Definite duties and the necessity of earning his own education taught him self-reliance and the value of knowledge. But he had the care of a garden in summer and did various kinds of work to secure an education at the Jewett City Grammar School and the Norwich Free Academy, where he spent three years. He then took a two year's cruise around the world on W. A. Slater's Yacht "Eleanor," serving as seaman and quartermaster. He left the sea to study law and was admitted to the bar January 10th, 1901, nine months prior to his marriage to Gertrude E. Sanderson. They have one child, Francis Young Brown, born August 12th, 1902. His legal studies and first work at his chosen profession began in the law office of Solomon Lucas, Esquire, at Norwich, in February, 1897. Since that time he has lived in Jewett City and continued his practice in Norwich.

Though still a young man Mr. Brown has made his mark in his profession and has received many public honors. He is now counsel for the borough of Jewett City and the town of Griswold, and prosecuting attorney of the town court of Griswold, also County Health Officer for New London County. He has been treasurer of New Lon-

don County since July, 1901. He represented Griswold in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1901, and in the Constitutional Convention in 1902, and he represented the eleventh senatorial district in the senate in 1903. His allegiance to the Republican party has never changed and his faithfulness to his constituents has been of great value. His fraternal ties are confined to membership in Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M. at Jewett City. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is an enthusiastic devotee of outdoor exercise.

The determination to make his life count was inspired by reading the lives of men who had accomplished something in the world and the most definite and lasting inspiration came from reading the life of Patrick Henry, when he was but a young boy. Of his own life Mr. Brown says — "I made a failure once that taught me never to underrate an opponent in the battles of life. My life is young yet, but I have found that a fixed purpose coupled with a determination to attain that purpose, which is so strong that no obstacle daunts, usually brings success."

JOHN NELSON LEWIS

LEWIS, JOHN NELSON, treasurer of the Briggs Manufacturing Company of Voluntown, New London County, Connecticut, ex-state senator and a leader in the educational, religious and Masonic affairs of his community, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, April 23d, 1847, the son of James and Mary (Sisson) Lewis. His father was a deacon, a captain of militia and one of the most influential and respected farmers in the neighborhood, being a man who took active and conscientious interest in religion and politics. Colonel Nathan B. Lewis, John N. Lewis' grandfather, was an officer in the War of 1812. Going back to the earliest of his ancestors in this country Mr. Lewis traces his descent from John Lewis whose name appears on the town records of Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1661.

After the usual public school training in the schools of his native town John Lewis entered Schofield's Commercial College at Providence, where he graduated in 1869. He then returned to Exeter, where he taught school for a year, but became at the end of the school term United States Census Enumerator for Connecticut. Upon the completion of the latter duties he went to Illinois, where he taught school for a year, at the end of which he returned East and taught in Exeter and South Kingston until the fall of 1872, when he went to Voluntown, Connecticut, to enter the employ of Ira Briggs & Company as clerk. When the present company was formed as the Briggs Manufacturing Company he was made bookkeeper and paymaster. In 1898 he became a director and stockholder of the company and was advanced to the position of assistant treasurer. Since the death of Ira Briggs he has been treasurer of the company.

Like his father and forefathers, John Lewis is intensely interested in public affairs and has frequently held public office. His political inclinations are those of the Republican party. In 1888 he was a member of the Connecticut Legislature and served on the Committee of Appropriations and in 1890 he was re-elected to the office of representative. In 1897 he was state senator from the Eleventh District

and during his term of office he was Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and Game and a member of the Committee of Contingent Expenses. He has held many responsible town and county offices, having been town treasurer and registrar, a most active and efficient member of the Voluntown school board, justice of peace, postmaster under three administrations and county auditor for two years.

Fraternally Mr. Lewis is a thirty-second degree mason, a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Jewett City, in which he has held all the chairs; a member of Franklin Chapter and Franklin Council of Norwich; of the Columbian Commandery of Norwich; of the Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, Hartford; of Reliance Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the chairs; he was Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth Masonic Jurisdiction of Connecticut in 1904; and he is past grand master of the State O. U. A. M. and delegate to the State Convention of that order. In religious views Mr. Lewis is a Baptist.

Mr. Lewis' family consists of a wife, Eliza Lee Lewis, whom he married in 1873, and one daughter. Their home is at Voluntown, the seat of his business and official interests.

GEORGE MORRIS WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, GEORGE MORRIS, lawyer and financier, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, March 3d, 1836. He is the son of George Catlin and Henrietta S. (Seymour) Woodruff. The family ancestry on the male side dates back to 1638, when one of the forefathers, Matthew Woodruff, accompanied the Reverend Thomas Hooker from the county of Surrey, in England, to Hartford. The later generations of the Woodruffs have been devotees of the legal profession as far back as can be remembered. Mr. Woodruff's father acquired considerable distinction as a lawyer, and in the course of his life-history was postmaster in the town of Litchfield, a colonel of the Connecticut State Militia, a judge of probate, representative in the General Assembly of his State, and also in the National Congress, besides holding many local offices, and he was recognized generally by all who knew him as a man of integrity, fearlessness, and kindly disposition in his attitude towards others. The ancestors of the Connecticut Woodruffs, generally, while without any special distinction in advance of other men, were gifted with the good fortune of always satisfactorily discharging the various duties committed to them, both public and private.

George Morris Woodruff passed the earlier period of his life in the country, and with a vigorous body and mind, he found no difficulty in acquiring an education. He had the advantage of a preparatory course of scholarship at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Upon the completion of his studies there in 1853, he entered Yale College, graduating in 1857, and following this he took a two years' course of study at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1859.

Judge Woodruff married Elizabeth Ferris Parsons, June 13th, 1860, and they with their three children, George Catlin, Eliza W., now Mrs. Alexander McNeill, and James P. Woodruff, now reside in

Geo M Woodruff

the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he engaged in practice as a lawyer, about a year previous to his marriage, or immediately after he graduated from Harvard. In prosecuting the arduous labors necessary to meriting, as well as reaping, success in forensic fields, Judge Woodruff does not hesitate to acknowledge the influence realized by home culture and admonitions, strengthened by private study beyond the regular curriculum of school and college, and an intermingling with men already engaged in the struggle for honorable fame in their respective callings. Among the fruits of his toil, in addition to his high standing as a lawyer, he was made president of the Litchfield Savings Society, in 1859, and in 1899 he became president of the First National Bank of Litchfield. He was treasurer of the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1885 to 1902, when he was elected president.

He has filled with ability various civil and political offices, still retaining the administration of some of these. In 1863 he had the honor of appointment as Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Hamburg; was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education during the years 1865-77, railroad commissioner from 1874 to 1897, and represented his town in the Legislature for three terms during the periods between 1863 and 1872.

Since 1860 he has been town treasurer of Litchfield, and was judge of the probate court at Litchfield from the year 1868 till retired by the Constitutional limit of age. He was also town clerk for several years.

Content to round out the period of his life in civil avocations, Judge Woodruff has never been in the military or naval service. In politics he has always been a member of the Democratic party, and in his religion he adheres to the tenets of the Congregational Church. His pleasures and main recreations have been in his work, though portions of his time are spent in attendance upon several prominent societies of which he is a member. These include The American Bar Association, Phi Upsilon fraternity, the Litchfield County University Club, the Litchfield Historical Society, the Connecticut Civil Service Association, the American Historical Association, the Archæological Institute of America, and a few others.

Mention of Judge Woodruff's career finds place in "The Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut," in a volume of "Sketches of Representative Men in Connecticut," "Universities and Their Sons," in 1900, and in other publications relating chiefly to men of Connecticut who have served with distinction sufficient in its value to have their names recorded among the perpetual annals of their State.

EZRA EDWARD POST

POST, EZRA EDWARD, cashier of the Clinton National Bank, was born in Clinton, Middlesex County, Connecticut, December 10th, 1847. He traces his lineage to Stephen Post, who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and afterwards moved to Hartford and was one of the original proprietors of that city. Deacon Abraham Post, grandson of Stephen Post, born in Westbrook in 1669, was one of the patentees of the town of Saybrook and the first deacon of the West Saybrook Church, organized in 1776. He married Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of one of the founders of Clinton.

Mr. Post's father was Frederick W. Post, a farmer, who held various town offices in Clinton, being assessor and a member of the Board of Relief for many years. His marked characteristics were geniality and honesty. Mr. Post's mother was Mary A. (Griswold) Post, daughter of Amos and Rachel Bushnell Griswold of Guilford.

A country boy, reared on a farm, Mr. Post learned early to perform tasks especially assigned to him and to be responsible for them. This taught him the value of industrious habits, of application and thrift. He read much, finding the greatest help in the Bible, biographies, and Parson's Laws of Business, which he studied "from cover to cover." After he was thirteen his schooling was confined to the winter term. He attended private schools and an academy.

In the winter of 1868-9, Mr. Post taught school. For a year after that he was a clerk in a store in Unionville until 1872, when he became clerk in the Clinton National Bank. From 1873 to 1877 he was runner, assistant bookkeeper and bookkeeper in the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. In June, 1877, he went back to the Clinton National Bank to become its cashier, and he has held this position continuously ever since. It has been largely through Mr. Post's energy and fidelity that the bank has attained its present high standard. During the twenty-seven years that he has been a banker Mr. Post has settled several large estates and has been

trustee of numerous trust funds. Besides his business interests he has been active in school and church matters. He has been committee member and chairman of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Clinton and also its treasurer. For ten years he was superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Church of Christ (Congregational), as well as treasurer, clerk, and deacon of that church. From 1878 to 1883 he was treasurer of Jeptha Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M. He was treasurer of the Clinton Agricultural Society for eleven years, and he is now a trustee of the Morgan School, Clinton. He has always been a Republican. His favorite relaxation is found in the care of his garden, which is always a good one in its season.

In December, 1878, Mr. Post married Abbie I. Bissell of Broadbrook, Conn. They have one son, Charles A. Post, a student at Brown University.

A score of young men who have been clerks in his bank have been assisted to more responsible positions by Mr. Post. To those he may help more indirectly he says, " Seek to be guided by Christian principles, practice honesty, industry and courtesy; do your level best, and ' To thine own self be true.' "

WATSON LYMAN PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS, Rev. WATSON LYMAN, D.D., clergyman, lecturer and orator, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, one of the largest Congregational churches in New Haven, was born in West Troy, Rensselaer County, New York, January 28th, 1850, the son of Jonas and Maria E. Nims Phillips. His father was a teacher and clergyman, a fluent preacher and a most energetic and industrious man who was particularly zealous in promoting missionary movements. Dr. Phillips' mother was a woman of great piety and strong intellect and her influence upon her son's moral and spiritual development was very great. Little is known of his paternal ancestors, but on his mother's side Dr. Phillips is a descendant of Godfrey Nims who was an early settler of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and whose home was burned in the Deerfield Massacre, at which time part of his family were killed and the rest carried off to Canada.

Public speaking and out-of-door sports were Watson L. Phillips' chief interests in boyhood, and this fact proclaims him to have been vigorous in mind and body. He read widely and enjoyed history, biography, and the great poets and novelists with particular appreciation. He had regular tasks to perform at home and was obliged to learn many lessons of economy. In fact it was necessary to borrow money for his education, but such an investment proved a good one to the lender. After preliminary study at the boys' school in Ballston, New York, at the Latin School in Poultney, Vermont, and at Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, he entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of B.A. He followed this academic training by a year at the Boston School of Theology, but he did not complete the divinity course there, as he preferred to enter at once upon active work in the ministry that he might pay without further delay the debt incurred for his college education. He began his ministry in 1872 in the Methodist denomination,

and his first parish was in West Duxbury, Massachusetts. Though his course in theology was interrupted before it led to any degree he has since received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wesleyan and Dickinson Colleges, both in 1898. After filling several pastorates in Massachusetts Dr. Phillips was called to the Summerfield Church in Brooklyn in 1880. He subsequently served St. John's Church in the same city and the First Church in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., when a change in his form of belief led him to connect himself with the Congregational Church. In 1890 he received the call to his present pastorate, the Church of the Redeemer in New Haven, one of the largest and most prominent Congregational Churches in Connecticut and the center of many religious, philanthropic and missionary activities and organizations. Dr. Phillips' magnetism as a leader of men, his ability as an organizer and his powerful eloquence in the pulpit and on the lecture platform are potent factors in increasing the efficiency and zeal of the many working organizations of his church and in raising the spiritual and intellectual standards of the community.

Dr. Phillips has been engaged in active ministerial work continuously since leaving the theological school and he has found time for many other interests and services, having been president of the Organized Charities Association, and of the Florence Crittenden Home, chaplain of the 2d Company Governor's Foot Guards, chairman of the executive committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society and vice-president of the Connecticut Missionary Society. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Missions and of the Connecticut Bible Society and a director in many charitable and religious organizations. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, a Freemason, a member of the Graduates Club, the Congregational Club and the Country Club of New Haven. He is devoted to athletics and takes especial interest in baseball, boating, and gymnastics. He spends much time in the summer working around his country home. He is a well known and popular lecturer and after-dinner speaker. In politics he is a consistent and unvarying Republican.

In 1873 Dr. Phillips married Ella V. Stetson of East Pembroke, Massachusetts, and three children, Arthur, Frank, and Ruth, have been born of this marriage. Mrs. Phillips is a descendant of Gov. Thomas Prince, governor of Plymouth Colony in 1634.

The response which Dr. Phillips makes to the question as to what is the surest and soundest means of success in one's life work, is most indicative of his own course of conduct. He advocates "physical exercise, reading good books, cherishing high aims, unselfishness, industry, filling each position as it comes and thus fitting one's self for something better."

FRANK LOUIS HUNGERFORD

HUNGERFORD, FRANK LOUIS, senior member of the Hartford law firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, was born in Torrington, Litchfield County, November 6th, 1843. He is a descendant of Thomas Hungerford who came from England and settled in Hartford about 1639. Judge Hungerford's father was John Hungerford, a manufacturer in Torrington, and his mother was Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford. She was of the family of Samuel Mills, one of the founders of the American Board of Foreign Missions; her influence upon her son's moral and spiritual life was very pronounced.

It was the boy's ambition to get a good education. The path was not easy. In 1860, however, in common schools and by private study, he had prepared himself for a college course and entered the University of Vermont. After two years in the University, an opportunity opened for him to go into the office of one of the country's most distinguished lawyers and statesmen, Senator George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, Vermont. There he could indulge his taste for law books and there he laid the foundation of a legal learning which assured him advancement at the outset. Admitted to the Bar in Vermont in 1865, he could have remained in Burlington to take care of Senator Edmund's practice; the offer was very gratifying and in striking evidence of the Senator's appreciation of his worth, but his mind turned toward Connecticut and hither he returned, to open an office in Torrington in 1866. Success attended him from the first, and the esteem in which he was held was attested by his election to the responsible office of judge of probate.

In 1869, he removed to New Britain to become partner with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, late Commissioner of Patents, the firm name being Mitchell and Hungerford. Some twenty years later Mr. John P. Bartlett was taken into the firm and the name was changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. For a period of nearly thirty years, Judge Hungerford's business life in New Britain covered the

W. L. Mumford.

period of the growth of a small town to one of the foremost manufacturing communities in New England, and his was no small part in the upbuilding. At different times he was judge of probate, city attorney and corporation counsel. He is to-day a director of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, the Stanley Rule & Level Company, the New Britain National Bank, the Burritt Savings Bank and the New Britain Institute. Interested also in the moral welfare of the city, he was chosen deacon of the First Church of Christ in 1874, and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for twelve years from 1889.

In 1897, the New Britain partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hungerford became the head of the widely known Hartford firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman. While not especially interested in politics, he has given freely of his advice in the shaping of some of the best statutes for preserving and improving moral conditions. He votes with the Republican party. The University of Vermont has conferred the degree of M. A. upon him.

His wife is Sarah A. Churchill, of New Britain, whom he married on December 21st, 1869. They have one son, William C. Hungerford, who is a member of the same law firm with his father.

CHARLES EDWARD CHANDLER

CHANDLER, CHARLES EDWARD, civil engineer, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was born in Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut, March 8th, 1852, is the son of Albert Charles Chandler, a farmer, who served his townsmen as assessor and as a member of the district committee, and of Marissa Phebe Davis, a woman who taught her son by precept and example lasting lessons of true unselfishness and right living. Albert Chandler, the father, was a man known for his honesty and his strict attention to his own affairs. Going farther back in the study of Mr. Chandler's ancestry we find the distinguished Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Chandler's great-grandfather was Mose Cleveland, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Like the average farmer's boy Mr. Chandler found plenty to busy him in his boyhood days — "There was always something to do and some one to tell you to do it," and he became sufficiently accustomed to drudgery to enjoy other pursuits by contrast. His greatest enjoyment was in books and study, and he made the most of the educational advantages afforded him at a private school in Putnam, Connecticut, and at the Academy in Woodstock, Connecticut.

His real work in life began in 1872 when he went to work as rodman for Edgar Clark, civil engineer, in Putnam, Connecticut. This occupation was entered upon through personal preference encouraged by the principal of the Woodstock Academy. Mr. Chandler remained in the employ of Edgar Clark one year, which was followed by four years in the employ of W. C. Stanton of Norwich, Connecticut. Then, in 1877, he became city engineer of Norwich, in which responsible position he served until 1902. During and since that time he has been patronized by many individuals, corporations and municipalities, and has carried on many important undertakings with the greatest skill and judgment. In addition to the pursuit of his calling of civil engineer Mr. Chandler is a director of the Chelsea Savings Bank, and is now on his second year as president of the Norwich Board of Trade.

He has always been a member of the Republican party, and his religious ties are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His society membership is confined to the Sons of the American Revolution. In October, 1876, Mr. Chandler married Frances Eugenie Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have had two children, but one of whom is now living. Their home is at 154 McKinley Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Chandler says — "Young men of extraordinary capacity need no suggestions. The ordinary boy, who is such a large majority, should cultivate a love for nature and a capacity for the enjoyment of simple pleasures that he may be happy and make others happy, without indulging in any of the various ways in which money is obtained without rendering an equivalent therefor."

EUGENE ATWOOD

ATWOOD, EUGENE, president and treasurer of the Atwood-Morrison Machine Company of Stonington, Connecticut, the largest concern for the manufacture of silk machinery in the world, is a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, where he was born September 20th, 1846. He belongs to a family which have conducted the silk machinery industry for three generations and as pioneers, inventors and developers of the art of machine making and silk weaving have an unrivaled international reputation. Mr. Atwood is a descendant of Harmon Atwood who came from Surrey, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, before 1642 and whose son John Atwood was lieutenant of an artillery company and a deacon in the historic Old North Church of Boston. John Atwood, third, was a sergeant in the Revolution. William Atwood, Eugene Atwood's grandfather, was a pioneer of the silk industry in this country and was one of the six promoters of the well known Mansfield Silk Company in 1821. Eugene Atwood's parents were John Edwin and Lydia Amanda Conant Atwood. His father was one of the most successful mechanical inventors of his day and made many valuable and wonderful improvements in silk machinery.

The love of mechanical work and the rare constructive genius of his forefathers was inherited by Eugene Atwood in a marked degree and as soon as he left school he entered the family factories in Mansfield, where he remained until he was twenty-seven years of age, learning every detail of the industry and mastering it with characteristic skill and ease. In 1876 the Mansfield plant was destroyed by fire and the concern was moved to Stonington, its present seat. In 1896 the company was incorporated with Eugene Atwood as president and in 1898 it consolidated with the Morrison Company and he added the responsibilities of treasurer to those of president.

Outside of his manifold cares as captain of an enormous industry Eugene Atwood has little time for social and political activities. He

is, however, a Mason. He has been twice married. His first wife, Alice Henry Atwood, is survived by one daughter. The present Mrs. Atwood was Annie Cutler and is the mother of one son and two daughters. The Atwood home is in Stonington.

GEORGE FRANCIS LOCKWOOD

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE FRANCIS, manufacturer, banker, and town official of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut, has been a member of the firm of Benedict & Company, shoe manufacturers, in that town for the past twenty-five years, and has been identified with the public and business interests of that community for a longer period of time. He was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, November 17th, 1849, the son of John Davis and Jeanette Gray Lockwood. His father was a superintendent in Hecker's Flour Mill in New York, and died when his son George was but seven years of age. Mr. Lockwood's mother carried on the boy's mental and moral training and her influence was a powerful one for his good. His grandfather, Dr. Samuel Lockwood, was a physician of highest repute in the town of Stamford, and through him Mr. Lockwood is a descendant of Robert Lockwood, who came from England to America in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, afterwards removing to Fairfield, Connecticut.

New York and Stamford were the places where most of George Lockwood's youth was spent. He was delicate in constitution, but was fond of outdoor sports, which helped to increase his physical vigor. He attended the public schools and Professor Glendening's school in Stamford, but did not go to college or even receive a college preparation. At the early age of fourteen he went to work in the Stamford Bank and remained in the employ of that bank until 1869, that is, until he was nineteen years of age, when he spent a short time as cashier with McCreery & Co., New York. He was then engaged for two years on the Northern Pacific Survey in Minnesota, and upon his return to Connecticut in 1872 he took a position in the New Canaan Bank, where he remained for ten years. During that time, in 1878, he married Emma North Benedict, a daughter of the senior partner of the firm of Benedict & Company of New Canaan.

In 1882 Mr. Lockwood gave up the banking business to enter the Benedict firm, and he has been a partner in that company for the

twenty-five subsequent years. He has been prominent in business and public affairs in New Canaan ever since he made that town his home. In 1877 he was made town treasurer and held this office for two years. In 1892 and 1893 he was warden of the borough of New Canaan and for the past ten years he has been treasurer of the town board of education. For the past twelve years he has been treasurer of the New Canaan Savings Bank, and since 1898 he has been vice-president of the First National Bank of New Canaan. As an executor and trustee of the George H. Hoyt estate in Stamford he has a still further field for the exercise of his ability as a financier and manager.

Mr. Lockwood is a prominent churchman and has been a warden of the Episcopal Church of New Canaan for twenty-five years. In politics he is an Independent. Gardening is his chief pleasure and recreation, for he is a great lover of flowers and of quiet outdoor life. He believes that the man who is "honest, sober, and faithful, and not too impatient for results," is the one who is sure to succeed. His own career exemplifies this belief most effectively.

CHARLES BOOTH BUCKINGHAM

BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES BOOTH, president and treasurer of N. Buckingham and Company, incorporated, dealers in furniture and undertakers' supplies, of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, is the son of Nathan Buckingham, a merchant, and of Mary A. Booth Buckingham, a mother whose influence has been in all ways lastingly good and strong upon the mind and character of her son. On the paternal side Mr. Buckingham traces his ancestral line to Thomas Buckingham who came from England to Milford in 1639 and on the maternal side to Richard Booth who came from England to Stratford in 1640.

Bridgeport was Charles Buckingham's birthplace and the date of his birth was September 20th, 1847. He spent his youth as well as his mature life in that city and acquired his early education in the Bridgeport public schools. He also attended Colonel Emory F. Strong's Military School which he left at the age of sixteen to go to work with his father.

It was in 1863 that young Mr. Buckingham entered his father's factory and store and he speedily mastered all the details of the furniture business. He is now president and treasurer of the company, one of the foremost of its kind in Bridgeport. He is also a trustee of the City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, a member of the Bridgeport Business Men's Association and of the Bridgeport Board of Trade.

Patriotic, social and fraternal orders engage Mr. Buckingham's active interest as well as church and politics. He is a loyal member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was a member of its State Board for six years and was president of the General Silliman Branch of that society in 1905-1906. He is a member of the Patriots and Founders Society, of Arcanum Lodge, I. O. O. F. and of the Seaside Club of Bridgeport. In politics he is a Republican and in religious affiliations a Universalist. Some time ago Mr. Buckingham experienced five years of military service in the Connecticut National Guards.

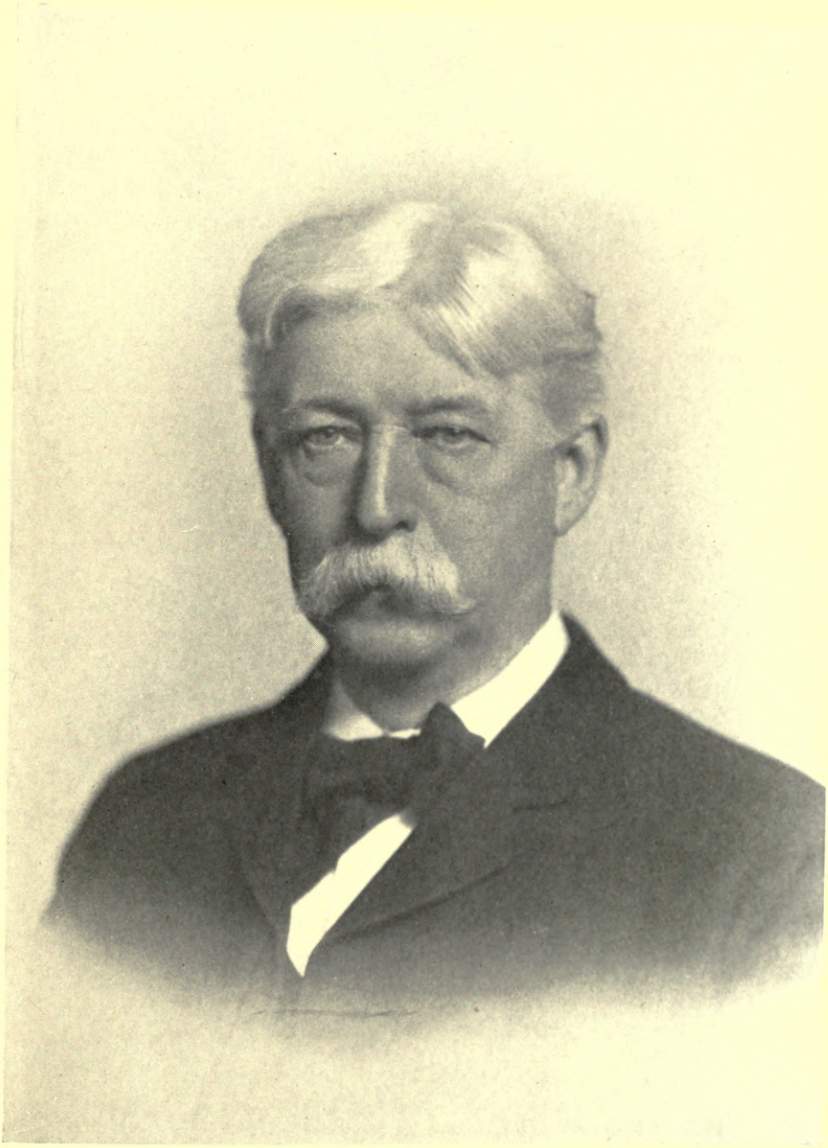
In March, 1875, Mr. Buckingham married Justine H. Bellows, who became the mother of three children. Mrs. Buckingham died in September, 1905, and is survived by two children, Nathan C. and Earl M. Mr. Buckingham's home is at 895 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport.

THOMAS BENJAMIN DOOLITTLE

DOOLITTLE, THOMAS BENJAMIN, of Branford, Connecticut, manufacturer and the inventor of telephone exchange apparatus and of hard-drawn copper wire, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the thirtieth day of June, 1839. His ancestor in this country was Abraham Doolittle, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, and went thence to New Haven about 1642, and was one of the founders of Wallingford, Connecticut, where he died. He was a member of the "Vigilance Committee" at the time of King Philip's War and was county sheriff, selectman and deputy to the General Court at different times. Benjamin Doolittle, Mr. Doolittle's grandfather, served in the Revolution. Mr. Doolittle's father, also Benjamin Doolittle, served in the War of 1812 as a drummer boy in the New Haven Grays. He was a manufacturer and later in the express business, and his most prominent traits were sterling integrity and good judgment. Added to the influence of such a character was the strong moral, intellectual and spiritual stimulus in the character of Mr. Doolittle's mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Collier More.

Mr. Doolittle's father was desirous that one of his sons should become a farmer, and he selected Thomas B. as this son and placed him at the age of eleven, with his brother who was a farmer in Wallingford, Connecticut. The boy's chief interest was in the study of mechanics, and he spent all of his spare time making mechanical toys and appliances, with a skill and interest prophetic of his later success. He read works on mechanics and engineering with keen interest, and thus was able to supplement his rather limited technical knowledge with material best adapted to the needs of his future vocation. Meanwhile he attended the common schools in Woodbury and Wallingford, Connecticut, and the Woodbury Academy until he was seventeen, when he became an apprentice at the trade of machinist.

In 1861 he began his actual work in life as foreman of a department in Colt's Armory at Hartford. He afterwards became a con-



J. B. Foolitt

tractor for the manufacture of Springfield rifles with the same company, and remained in this position until the close of the war. In 1868 he became president of a Bridgeport corporation engaged in the manufacture of metallic goods. In 1877 Mr. Doolittle became interested in the development of the telephone, and this interest had most important results. He took out the first letters patent ever issued. showing a complete telephone exchange, and designed the first telephone switchboard ever made by a manufacturing company and turned out complete. The same year he invented hard-drawn copper wire, now manufactured at the rate of over eighty million pounds a year, and which has made telephoning on long lines practicable as well as possible. For this invention he was awarded the Edward Longstreet medal by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. He strung the first telephone wires in Bridgeport and soon became connected with the American Bell Telephone Company, and has ever since been engaged on the broader lines of development of the telephone interests of that company in the United States and Canada. In addition to his many valuable inventions directly concerned with the telephone, Mr. Doolittle invented the car-fare register and many other devices and pieces of machinery.

December 24th, 1866, Mr. Doolittle married Mary Louise Bradley of Ansonia. Of the five children born of this union four are now living: Charles Benjamin, Harry Willett, Ruth Elnor, and Edith Young. There is much of interest in Mr. Doolittle's private life as well as in his business career. Home life is his chief enjoyment, and is especially pleasurable because it is laid in the country. Hunting and fishing have been, and club life now is his favorite relaxation, and Mr. Doolittle's club ties are chiefly in organizations interested in literature and art. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the American Geographical Society of Washington, of the Players Club of New York, the St. Botolph and Papyrus Clubs of Boston, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of New York, and St. John's Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M. of Hartford, Connecticut. In politics he is a Democrat on the broad principle, and has generally affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Doolittle's course in life has been of his own choosing, and the strongest influences upon it have been private study and contact

with men in active life. Of the results he says, "Wherein I have failed to accomplish a given result it has been largely due to procrastination. I would say that to achieve success it is necessary to first discover the underlying principle of whatever you undertake, then build upon it. Never jump at a conclusion. Try to excel in one thing as a means of livelihood. Afterward you may take up others as a pastime or as a means of recreation. Should you, however, achieve mastery in another direction it is oftentimes justifiable to change your vocation. Take a lively interest in your church and your government, but keep them separate. In the evolution of mechanical science it is impossible to anticipate the source, or the mind, from whence invention will come. I once saw a great engineer watching and questioning a common workman. He turned to me and said: 'This man has discovered a new mechanical movement.' I have observed that the greatest engineers are most observant of what appear to be little things. I would say, as a rule of conduct, treat no man with indifference until you have met with one who cannot impart to you some knowledge that you are ashamed not to have possessed."

CHARLES STEDMAN MACFARLAND

MACFARLAND, REV. CHARLES STEDMAN, Ph.D., clergyman, lecturer and author, minister of the First Congregational Church of South Norwalk, Connecticut, one of the foremost scholars in the State, was born in Boston, December 12th, 1866, the son of Daniel and Sarah Abigail Crafts Macfarland. His early education was obtained at the Chapman School in Boston and at the East Boston High School. The family circumstances were such that at the early age of eleven, upon the death of his father, he was obliged to earn his own way and assist in the support of the others. He engaged in several employments, among others carrying on his own printing office and selling newspapers. By this means he completed his high school course. He entered actual business life at seventeen, and, after four years as bookkeeper and traveling salesman, at twenty-one he became a partner and general manager of the manufacturing and commission firm of T. O. Gardner and Company, of New York and Boston.

After seven years of business experience he was in a position to fulfill his hopes of a life devoted to education and religious work, and in 1892 he withdrew from business and became the first general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Melrose, Mass., where he remained for a year. The following year he spent as assistant pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church in his boyhood home at East Boston, where he had charge of a mission among the poor, mainly emigrants. In 1894 he entered Yale University, after a ten years' interruption in his regular education, and pursued courses in both the academic and theological departments, making a remarkable record in scholarship. He became a successful leader of inter-collegiate debates, and was president of the Leonard Bacon Debating Club of Yale. He was a member of the first Yale team to defeat Harvard in debate, at Cambridge, in 1897. He was ordained in 1897 when he took his B.D. degree and two years later he received his Ph.D. degree at Yale. Meanwhile he had spent some

time abroad in 1898. For two years after his graduation he coached the debating teams at Yale as assistant to Prof. (now President) Hadley, and in 1899 he was appointed an assistant in the department of Semitic languages and Biblical literature. During the greater part of his University life Dr. Macfarland was acting pastor of Bethany Congregational Church. In 1900 he was called to the Maplewood Congregational Church in Malden, Mass., and remained there until his call to South Norwalk in 1906. While in Malden he served as West Point examiner for his Congressional district and also for the naval academy at Annapolis. He was especially influential in the civic and political life of his city.

Dr. Macfarland is a traveler of wide experience and has been in every state in the Union, all through Canada, and has spent several years altogether in study and travel in Europe. He has been abroad nine times and was for several years the director and instructor of the Travel Club, an organization for educational foreign travel. He is now the president of the organization, whose offices are in Boston and London. He has visited all the great universities of Europe. He preaches in leading London pulpits every summer and his sermons are printed regularly in the *"Christian World Pulpit,"* of London. He is a popular, thorough, and frequent lecturer on philosophic, religious, scientific, and literary subjects. He has lectured and preached at various educational institutions, including Yale, Auburn Theological Seminary, and Wells College. He has a large and rare collection of books, curios and art treasurers of foreign lands, which bespeak his culture and taste and greatly aid him in his plans for the education and enjoyment of his fellow men. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, of the National Geographic Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and belongs to a number of college and university clubs. He was for some time the American representative of the Polytechnic Institute of London. He is the author of a book of sermons entitled "The Spirit Christ-like," an historical, exegetical and interpretative discussion of our Lord's attitude toward Old Testament prophecy called "Jesus and the Prophets," which is recognized as the best authority on the subject in English; and of "The Infinite Affection," a statement of modern theological positions. He has always been a prolific contributor to

magazines and his eloquent sermons are frequently printed. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Macfarland, whom he married in 1904, was Mary Perley Merrill, daughter of Dr. James G. Merrill, president of Fisk University. She is a graduate of Smith College and a woman of unusual mental capacity. She too has spent much time in study and travel abroad and was instructor in Latin and history at Fisk University. Their present home is at the attractive parsonage in South Norwalk, where Dr. Macfarland's pastorate is proving popular and effective. They have one child, Charles Stedman Macfarland, Jr., born February 7th, 1905.

Recently Dr. Macfarland has been turning more and more away from his natural bent towards philosophical and theological studies and has taken up with deep interest the consideration of economic and social questions which he began under President Hadley at Yale.

He has the confidence of the labor unions, is frequently and widely called upon to address them and is coming more and more to be considered as a champion of their cause.

Theologically he belongs to the newer school of thought. His ministry and his church in South Norwalk are distinguished for intellectual freedom and strength and are proving especially attractive to the strong men of the city.

SIMEON HARRISON WAGNER

WAGNER, SIMEON HARRISON, a prominent lawyer of New Haven, was born in the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, on June 18th, 1849. His father was Daniel Wilson Wagner, a farmer and manufacturer, and his mother was Melinda L. (Harrison) Wagner.

Mr. Wagner's American ancestors on his father's side were among the early settlers in Pennsylvania, previous to the Massacre of Wyoming, in which Indian uprising the family was nearly extinguished, and who played a prominent part in the future growth of that State. On his mother's side the family is traced back to the sturdy old Puritanical stock in the person of Elder Brewster, who landed with the brave little band from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. Mr. Wagner's father was a man of broad charity but quiet determination, who held many local offices, and at one time represented the town of Morris in the State Legislature, and was for several years one of the Harbor Commissioners for the city of New Haven. His mother is a remarkable woman in many ways, as she is still living at the age of eighty-seven, and retains full mental vigor and health with a most cheerful disposition.

In his childhood Mr. Wagner had a great passion for books, and in particular those which related to the histories of great lawyers and successful men. The early years of his life, until he was fourteen years of age, were spent in the fresh air of the country. He was active in the management of his father's farm, thus developing habits of punctuality and a tenacity of purpose that has proved invaluable in after life.

It is Mr. Wagner's belief that the reason why the prominent places in the financial and business world of today are so largely filled by farmers' sons is because of the fact that the boy who is reared in the country on a farm has an actual knowledge of everything pertaining to nature, and must rely upon his own resources and inventive genius to overcome the conditions by which he finds himself surrounded, and

J. Harrison Wagner

particularly because of the opportunity that the farmer's boy has in his quiet country life to form the habit of careful thinking, which opportunity the city boy is denied.

Mr. Wagner received his rudimentary education in the old Litchfield Academy, and then attended the famous Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University in 1874. Two years later he received his degree of LL.B. from the Yale Law School, and at once began active work in the office of John W. Alling in New Haven, but he soon opened an office of his own for the general practice of law, and after continuing for a few years he entered into a partnership with the Hon. Thomas M. Waller, and they opened offices in New York City which continued for many years. Mr. Wagner took a very prominent part in the introduction of electric street railways into many cities and towns of Connecticut, and is a director and officer of many traction roads not only in Connecticut, but other New England states. He was also largely instrumental in working out the present laws of Connecticut governing street railways and other quasi public corporations.

On October 16th, 1873, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Estellah S. Converse of New Haven. They have one son, Harrison G. Wagner, a graduate of Yale Scientific School, class of 1898.

In politics Mr. Wagner was for many years very active with the Democratic party, but since opening a New York City office has taken a less active part. He has served as a councilman in New Haven, and is a prominent member of the Masons, and an attendant of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Wagner in his early life turned naturally towards the law. His first strong impulse to succeed was actuated by his mother and a Miss Mary Blakeman, a teacher of his early youth. Mr. Wagner, in advising young men how to meet life's battles, says: "First cultivate the love of country and a feeling of personal responsibility as to its welfare. Also get the love of home. Be ambitious to be known as a man of pure habits and unimpeachable honesty. Have the courage of your convictions, believe in hard work, and never contract the tobacco or drink habits. Be determined that your road must be through character to power."

MERRIT N. WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, MERRIT N., president of the Atwater Manufacturing Company of Southington, and the oldest business man in that town today, is also one of its most enterprising and useful citizens. He was born in Candor, Tioga County, New York on February 22d, 1826, and his parents were Sheldon and Levea Lewis Woodruff. His father was a farmer and in his latter days a merchant in New York City. On his side Mr. Woodruff is a descendant of Matthew Woodruff, who settled in Farmington in 1640, and was made a freeman in 1657. His son Samuel, born in 1661, settled in Southington in the very early days of the history of that place and was well known for his great tact and friendliness in dealing with the Indians and for his splendid physique and great muscular development and strength. His son Samuel Woodruff (second), was a captain of militia and his grandson, the third Samuel, was a private in the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side Mr. Woodruff is descended from William Lewis, who sailed from England on the "Lion" in 1632, landed at Boston and afterwards came to Hartford. He was a deputy to the General Court and one of the original settlers of the town of Hadley, Massachusetts.

The Lewis Academy in Southington, a private school in Peekskill, New York, and public schools in New York City furnished Merrit Woodruff's boyhood education which terminated when he was eighteen years of age. He then went to New York to work in the lumber yard owned by his maternal uncle, the late Anson Lewis. After a short time at this work he returned to Southington to work as a clerk in the office of Amon Bradley, who was engaged in the business of general merchandise. Mr. Woodruff was soon taken into the firm which became Amon Bradley and Company and he remained in that connection carrying on a most prosperous and successful business until 1865 when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Woodruff then established a store and tailoring business which he conducted

for two years and after his retirement from that business he became head bookkeeper for J. B. Savage. Three years later, in 1875, he left Mr. Savage to accept the presidency of the Atwater Manufacturing Company of which large and prosperous industry he is still president and head. The Atwater Company takes first rank among the manufacturers of carriage hardware and is well known for its extensive and reliable business. When Mr. Woodruff assumed its management the company was in a precarious financial condition and it is through his efforts and ability as its manager and sponsor that the company has won its present prestige and trade.

In politics Mr. Woodruff is an ardent Democrat and during his long, busy life he has never missed an active part in voting day. He has declined public honors and offices but in 1893 he was warden of the borough and is now treasurer, and he has held many offices in the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he is a leading and earnest member. He takes as keen and lively an interest in social life, town affairs and public charities as he does in business in spite of his ripe age and many cares and responsibilities.

On October 2d, 1856, Mr. Woodruff married Mary A. Smith, daughter of Wyllys and Emily (Barnes) Smith, of Southington. She died in 1892 leaving two children, a daughter and a son. The son, Arthur, died in early manhood and was, like his father, a useful citizen and a successful and promising business man. He devoted his time to agriculture and stock breeding with unusual intelligence and success, and had a splendid career before him at the time of his early death. Following his death Mr. Woodruff caused to be erected a handsome memorial fountain in loving memory of the wife and son. Mr. Woodruff's daughter, Edna, as a descendant of Samuel and Hannah Woodruff, is a prominent member of the Hannah Woodruff Chapter D. A. R., and has represented with honor and credit the local chapter eight times at the Continental Congress at Washington, D. C., and at present is corresponding secretary of the same.

Mr. Woodruff at the ripe age of eighty-one is popularly known as Southington's oldest business man and his sagacity and energy in active business life are indeed wonderful for a man so advanced in

years. Such a life proves that hard work does not enfeeble if it is tempered and ordered with common sense and balanced by good habits at both work and play, as is truly the case in the long, fruitful and useful life of Merrit N. Woodruff.

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